Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 27 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6852
8th „ ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th „ ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd „ ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
28th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
3rd February ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
7th „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
9th „ ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
6th „ ..	A Steamer ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Yoshino Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	26th Jan.	5th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Suwa Maru	T.B. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Kashima Maru	T. Konaka	—	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Fushimi Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.

For freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHI CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Marina Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	29th Jan.	5th Feb.	Japan.
Perim Maru.	S. Saito ..	30th Jan.	4th Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Asiatic Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Kakotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,300
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds etxceed	Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 20,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth.
Poona City.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID TOURING MOTOR CAR, SUITABLE FOR MOTOR SERVICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction by order of the parties concerned, the following:—

One 60 H.P. 6 Cylinder Mitchell Car, 8 Seater, fitted with luxurious Tonneau Body in good running order most suitable for Motor Services on Hills or long distance Level Roads in up-country.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles, consisting of gold rings, bangles and watch, rubby rings, rolled gold watch, silver rings, taviz silver watch with gold chain, metal watch, one lot of wearing apparels, saries, dhotees, small pieces of chintz, one lot of books, hammers, bolt and nuts, iron weights, utensils, one lot of plated spoons, one case of bath bricks, one lot of thread, needles, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
6 crates stoves by Smith and Wellstood, Ltd.
One case 13/12 junior pastel for students and 13/12 clay modelling for infants and 6 vases.

By order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
About 96½ dozen leather sandels.
78 pairs brown and black half-slippers.
12 dozen tobacco pouches.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 handsome strong chestnut waler horse, 7 years, quiet.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINCES, NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN REQUIRING REALLY VERY RICH ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, 1919, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Homestead," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and artistic furniture, best plateware by Elkington, and others, best rich English carpets by Waring and Gillows and others, rich French and English clocks, one English sweet toned piano and pianola combined by Rudibach with best records, or rollers, one Bondoni piano by Erard, best English drawing and dining room furniture such as rich large size mirror sideboards with drawers and cupboards, telescopic dining table for 12 persons, rich leather lined dining chairs, dumbwaiters, rich silk tapestry lined English drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, large and small Chesterfield sofas, rich wooden single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, wardrobes, chest of drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, towel horses, etc., all made to especially selected English designs, made by "Roberts" and "Wimbridge" and rest imported from England. The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by the Owner, electric table fans with stands, leather lined low chairs and reclining sofas, etc., etc. The property of K. D. Wadia, Esqr., of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing room Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, rich artistic made cabinets, China and Japanese vases, rich pictures, very rich large size terracotta figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice boxes, meat safes, perambulators, writing tables, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, hat and umbrella, stands, verandah benches, easy chairs, teapoys, marble top tables, rich verandah chicks, rich door purdahs with rods, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Lieut.-Colonel Woolcombe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Sunday next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st day of January, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bomanji Petit Mill, Mahaluxmi the following:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Chimanlal Lalloobhai:—
About 35 candies Dropping A quality.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Padamsey Virjee:—
About 15 candies colour dropping.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Peerojshah Jamsetjee Todiwalla:—
A lot of the Dust.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), near Hanuman Temple, Traba Kanta, Pydhonie, by order of Mr. Surajmul Badri Narayan and on account and at the risk of Ajudhy Prasad Ram Dayal, of Rampur:—
5 bales Cotton Yarn of China Mill No. 12½.
6 bales Cotton Yarn of Currimbhoy Mills No. 12½.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

JEWELLERY SELECTIONS AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & Co.

Diamond Merchants AND Manufacturing JEWELLERS

ZAVERI BAZAR
BOMBAY 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES SOCKS, 2 CASES SILK HANDKERCHIEVES AND 1 CASE WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXED SINGLETS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need and Co.:—

4 cases each 100 dozen pairs Socks.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji and Co., of Chakla Street:—

N C 522 P B—3741, 3758—2 cases each 40 doz. Silk Handkerchieves.

N C 512 P B—73—1 case 50 dozen Woollen and Cotton Mixed Singlets, size 28in., 30in., 32in., 34in., 36in.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseed, bags of hard as, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of dall, bags of gram, bdles of gunny, bdles of C. P. goods, cases of empty bottles, bdles of M. repes, bdles of coir ropes, bdles of wooden shoots, bdles of date mats, bdles of iron pots, loose iron pipes, bags of dry ginger, bags of soda khar, empty cylinder empty wooden cases, crates of citronela oils, drums of turpentine, bdles of papers, cases of luggage, bags of wheat, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction sale of Latif Peermomad.

3 bags dhana.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER TUBES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

18 Cases Copper Tubes of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' "DARRAQUE" MOTOR CAR NO. 5737.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Popatlal Prabhoji Kandolia, traded in the name of Messrs. Popatlal P. Kandolia and Co., as Shipchandlers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Motor Car:—

One 18-20 H.-P. "Darraque" Motor Car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, open body, No. 5737.

AUCTION SALE OF A "CLEMENT BAYARD" MOTOR CAR.

By order of Pestonji E. Dalal, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Govind Gangadhar Koperker, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following Motor Car:—

One 15-20 H.-P. "Clement Bayard" Motor Car, Bombay No. 1797, Torpedo body, 4 cylinder, 4 seater, in perfect running order; seat and inside of Car upholstered in leather, and complete with hood.

The Car can be inspected at the Show Room of Messrs. Polson's, Ltd., at any time during day before the sale day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PREVENTIVE and Curative Homœopathic Bio-chemic medicines for Cholera, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and Malaria. Homœopathic and Bio-chemic Self-Help Ans. 6; Electro-Homœopathic Practical Guide, Rs. 2-8; Family Chest with Guide, Rs. 15. ROY & COMPANY, Homœopathic Chemists, 18-20, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 546

WASTE—Don't waste your money of buanything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 671, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in English for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools. Frere Road, Fort. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS. 575

WANTED—Respectable HINDOOS to join in partnership in Boarding or lodging. Write to HIMATLAL POPATBHAI SHETH, Princess Street, Bombay. 571

WANTED—A HINDU SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply Box No 154, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 585

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, good at figures, good handwriting essential. Apply to Mr. KOTWAL, c/o Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 574

WANTED—Good TYPIST to do general work during office hours, Brahmin preferred. Apply Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 556

WANTED—A GENERAL ASSISTANT, Goan preferred. Apply with full particulars as to age and pay expected to the Manager, Restaurant-de-Pomburpa, 70, Bentick Street, Calcutta. 528

WANTED—GRADUATES IN ARTS and SCIENCE, those willing to give binding at least upto 29th February, 1920, need apply stating terms, etc., to HONORARY SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 532

WANTED—Two competent TYPISTS and GENERAL CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 489

WANTED—Marathi Hindi COMPOSITORS, CASTERS, BINDERS, FOLDERS and MACHINEMEN for a Printing Press. Apply sharp personally SRI VENKATESHWAR PRESS, 7th Khetwady, Bombay. 549

WANTED—A B.A., with physic and chemistry or a B.Sc. for Municipal A. V. School, Jambusar. Preference will be given to a Sanskrit hand. State qualification, experience, present pay and expected pay. Apply to PRANJIVANDAS NAROTAMDAS, President, Jambusar Municipality. 462

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced FIRST or SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Aden. A Hindoo or a Mahomedan preferred. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. A. and J. LALLJEE, 9, Green Street, Fort. 542

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES, to work as farm Assistant and demonstrator, those with practical experience and knowing Gujarati should apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Bhavnagar. 526

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Science, a Matric who can teach Drawing and a Gymnastic teacher for Dhandhuka High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay and qualifications to MULJI PARBHUDAS LAVINGIA, Chairman School Board, Dhandhuka Municipality. 531

WANTED—A GRADUATE, to serve as tutor and companion to a young Kumar in the Moffussil. Applicant must be above 30 years of age, and have good references. Preference given to a Parsi. Initial salary Rs. 60 with good prospects. Board and lodging free. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 502

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER, pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 by annual increments with free board and lodging. Security Rs. 500 required Bachelor, educated, energetic, honest man required. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building, Market, between 5 to 7 p.m. 539

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Several young energetic CLERKS, of good education for temporary clerical appointments in Military Accounts Offices, Poona. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating qualifications and experience should be addressed to the FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Poona. 499

WANTED—An energetic well-qualified and thoroughly experienced Upper-Subordinate for the Public Works Department of a Native State in Rajputana, pay according to qualification. Retired Government hand preferred. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 305

WANTED—An OFFICE MANAGER, must be educated and of good presence, a good correspondent with general office experience preferably engineering, must have knowledge,—accounts, stores, and filing systems. Excellent testimonials and references required. Pay in accordance with ability. Apply Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 583

WANTED.

WANTED—A FILTER PRESS. Apply with particulars, specifications and lowest price to ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 579

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLAT, Colaba or Fort, first or second floor, three or four bed rooms, electric lights, fans and dem sanitary and bath room fittings. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." House Agents need not apply. 537

SITUATION WANTED.

A PARSI LADY GRADUATE of considerable teaching experience and perfectly English pronunciation will read English, French and Mathematics with ladies and children at *her own place*. Write to Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 551

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Latest 85 model OVERLAND CAR, 20-30 H.-P., electric lighting and self starter. In first class condition with new spare rim and tube, Kaki Cushion Covers, and usual accessories. For further particulars, price and inspection apply to Mr. O'KEEFFE, Bombay Motor Company, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 456

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year only three months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to The INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 466

FOR SALE—One Lancashire BOILER, Ruston and Proctor 20 by 6 by 100 lbs. Pressure; one Tandem Compound Engine by Ruston and Proctor about 25 N. H. P. 11 ins. by 19 ins. stroke 28 ins., both the above are in very good condition. 18 Round Steel Bars 1¼ ins. quite new. Apply J. RUSTOMJI, Lahore. 554

TO BE LET.

TO LET—At Mahableshwar, NUGENT LODGE, six bed-rooms, best locality Apply N. C. SATARWALA, Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar. 490

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to th Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Crescent B.M.&Co. Brand.

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

CHEMICAL MANFACTURERS.

Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash.)
Crescent Alkali for Washing.
Crex Washing Powder.
Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Soda.
Muriate of Ammonia in various forms including Salamac and Voltoids.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA.

No. 342 S. C.

A LODGE OF SORROW will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, 1919, in memory of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Wadia, Past Master of the Lodge, and Honorary Grand Warden, A. S. F. I.

All Master Masons are invited.

D. D. DARUVALA, Secretary.

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NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED to the public concerned that the UNDERSIGNED has CEASED to be in the SERVICE by the RESIGNATION of his job from H. A. KHOKHAWALA & Co., Bombay, with effect from the 1st of January, 1919.

H. DAVID. 559

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

TWENTY-FIVE GOVERNMENT AUSTRALIAN HORSES, belonging to the Remount Depot, Ahmednagar will be sold by Public Auction, by Ludha Ebraim and Co., East Street, Poona on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at their Premises at 4 p.m. 522

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Competent FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER of long experience. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of certificates to—

The SECRETARY, TREASURER & AGENTS, The Maneckchock Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

446

WANTED.

OFFERS for a high class steel Cornish Boiler, in good condition, 20 ft. by 6 ft. having one flue 3 ft. dia. constructed to sustain a daily working pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch being tested by hydraulic pressure to 225 lbs. per square inch, capable of evaporating 2,200 lbs. of water per hour capable of drawing 110 indicated Horse Power, with engine consuming 20 lbs. of water per indicated Horse Power per hour.

The boiler was purchased in 1912 and has been used only for about three years. Apply before the 20th of February, 1919, to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DR. SCOTT MEMORIAL MEETING.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF DATE.

ON account of unforeseen circumstances the above meeting which was fixed for Saturday, 1st February, will be held TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 31st instant, at 7 p.m., in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL.

31st January, 1919.

MOTOR OWNERS.

REFERENCE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, J. D. No. 8184, dated the 1st December, 1918, regarding the annual registration of motor vehicles, it is hereby notified that vehicles will be inspected at the HEAD POLICE OFFICE, BOMBAY, beginning at 10 a.m. on the 1st FEBRUARY, 1919.

Vehicles will be brought to Head Office in the following manner:—

On the 1st—vehicles from Nos. 1 to 788; 3rd—Nos. 789 to 1214; 4th—Nos. 1215 to 1628; 5th—Nos. 1629 to 1983; 6th—Nos. 1985 to 2895; 7th—Nes. 2896 to 3133; 8th—Nos. 3134 to 3258; 10th—Nos. 3259 to 3478; 11th—Nos. 3479 to 3698; 12th—Nos. 3699 to 3891; 13th—Nos. 3892 to 4107; 14th—Nos. 4108 to 4421; 15th—Nos. 4422 to 4539; 17th—Nos. 4540 to 4734; 18th—Nos. 4735 to 4946; 19th—Nos. 4947 to 5181; 20th—Nos. 5182 to 5392; 21st—Nos. 5393 to 5606; 22nd—Nos. 5607 to 5706; 24th—Nos. 5707 to 5903; 25th—Nos. 5904 to 6072; 26th—Nos. 6073 to 6246; 27th—Nos. 6247 to 6394; 28th—Nos. 6395 to 6700.

To avoid delay the following information must be given:—

(1) Year of manufacture of the motor vehicle.
(2) Model of motor vehicle.
(3) Number on chassis and on engine.

A date for the inspection of Motor Lorries, Taxis and Cars with foreign numbers will be given later.

Regarding vehicles under repair, a letter to that effect must be produced from the repairer.

(Sd.) F. A. M. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1919. 584

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1378 of 1916.

GOPINATH JIWAN MAHTRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sewree, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

(1) LAXMON MOGHAJI NAKHWA, (2) DHARMA MOGHAJI NAKHWA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sewree, Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) BHAT KRISHNAJI WAMAN MULE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sewree, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of November, 1917, it was ordered that the plaintiff abovenamed should pay to the defendants abovenamed their costs of the suit including costs reserved, if any, and of the reference and of the said decree which costs have now been taxed at Rs. 1,640-15-3.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 22nd day of June, 1918, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land, situate at Sewree Agarwada, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 214 (a), New No. 14421 and New Survey No. 10, Sewri Village and which by admeasurement is about 134 square yards and having its four boundaries as follows, on the East and North the property of Khoja Jamal Ebrahim and on the South the property of Krishnaji Waman and on the West the property formerly belonging to Budhya Barik.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 5th day of March, 1919, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, and costs of previous and this execution.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Defendants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forefeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1919.

COWASJI JEHANGIR, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SORJEE, Attorneys for Defendants. 578.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

S. S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES" which left Liverpool on the 7th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 2nd February, 1919, with a general cargo and passengers. 536

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MOST POPULAR PICTURE BILL!
5-reel Super-Dramatic Metro Play:
"The Heart of a Painted Woman."
Showing a poor woman teaching a rich spendthrift the way to use his wealth for a befitting cause.
Featuring the most beautiful and talented star
MADAME OLGA PETROVA
SPLENDID SPECTACLE, SUPERB IDEAS, AND HIGH CULTURE.
EFFECTIVE ACTING BY METRO'S CLEVER ARTISTES
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
LOOK OUT FOR
THE GRAND ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION:
"THE DIVINE GIFT"
NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
Train Terminus, Girgaum
presents tonight and during the week the fourth instalment
OF THE MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
also a two-reel Comedy with
the famous Fatty
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 8TH
THE HIGH SPEED UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
A GREAT GALAXY OF NEWS
5 LATEST NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE
showing the most up to date incidents of the Armistice Day and after.
The House of Hate
featuring
MISS PEARL WHITE
15th & 16th Episodes.
NOTICE.
The Management regret to announce that owing to non-arrival of shipment they will be unable to show the balance of "The House of Hate" for a week or so.
LOOK OUT.
NEXT WEEK
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"A Daughter of the West"
One of the latest and best of this charming young star.
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday. 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
Episodes 8th and 9th of the
THRILLING MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring the dainty
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

Yet one more day—and the very last!
The Gold Rooster Pathe Photoplay is just the class of Screen Sermons that every parent should insist on his children seeing.
"KICK IN" (5,000 feet)
is a sweet, touching story of what Purity, Goodness and Innocence can achieve with Depravity and Wickedness. You should not miss this closing day for paying a visit to the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Either at 5-30; 7; 8-45; or 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).
To those who offer themselves in the Matrimonial Market,
To the mothers of grown-up girls who pass restless nights,
To Batchelors with tons of money who contemplate marriage.
And to pretty girls who dream of having husbands worth nothing short of ten lakhs each.
THERE IS SOME STARTLING THING FOR YOU ALL TO-MORROW!
Rex Beach's Greatest Story of the Age,
"THE AUCTION BLOCK"
(8 parts—8000 feet) will be screened at the
— WEST-END CINEMA —
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
From to-morrow, a film that lays bare the awful hideous scourge of your so-called civilised Society.
Pull up!—Pull up!!

IF YOU ARE FORGETFUL
Please accept this reminder from us with our compliments.
THE THIRD WEEK
FINISHES THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
The Mightest (40,000)
Universal Serial will enter its fourth instalment.
Look up, while their is yet time, and trot along with your friends and family at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS,
The programme includes.—
The Universal Screen Magazine, "20 000 Laughs under the Sea",
(A Cartoon Comedy), "His Fatal Beauty" (Comic).
Four Shows to-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 28th.

Futures at New York Mar.			23.95
" May			24.06
Spot Cotton at New York			17.35

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 20th.

SEEDS.

* Calcutta Linseed in Bags			53s
Linseed Plate export 11,000.			
* Government Price Shipped after 31st January.			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 30.

Owing to the sharp advance of 185 to 200 points reported in the New York closing cable of the 28th instant to hand this morning, the Marwadi bazaar opened firmer at Rs. 583 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and advanced to Rs. 588/89. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 584 and Rs. 588, and the rate then advanced to Rs. 593 on covering and buying by the bazaar. Later on the price declined to Rs. 588 which was the closing rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 586 and declined to Rs. 583, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fully Good Broach		April-May	Rs 588
Fully Good Bengal		March	455
Fine Oomras		"	528

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 30TH Jan. 1919.

Fully Good M. G. Broach		April-May	Rs 584
Fully Good M. G. Bengal		March	460
Fine M. G. Oomras		"	528

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	475	465	450	425	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	468	458	443	422	"
M.G. Khandesh		514	499	464	"
M.G. Oomras No 3	534	524	509		"
M.G. Oomras No 4		514	489	486	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	2 898 bales
Wheat	12,784 Cwts.
Linseed	3 912 "
Rape, etc.	421 "
Gingellyseed	2,681 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,947 "
Castorseed	181 "
Rice	9,739 "
Myrabollams	1,900 "
Cottonseed	4,487 "
Mowraseed	43 "
Gram	854 "
Jowar	0 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan. 30th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.		Spot Terms. Rs. as. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80		77 0 0	11 1 0
" Cawnpore 70-80		76 0 0	11 0 0
" Karachi Bazar		75 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore		11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore		12 0 0	12 8 0

Linseed Brown Bold		12 12 0	13 4 0
" Thin		12 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15		130 0 0	---
" Gaisr 75-25		95 0 0	---
" Gajar 50-50		85 0 0	---
" Black		85 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White		15 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnut		97 0 0	---
Mowraseed		7 4 0	---
Barley		49 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed		85 0 0	13 1 0

Forwards Rs. as. p.

Wheat April-May		9 7 0	
Linseed May		13 13 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 30th.

Rate per 1-lb.

	Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 0
Simplex No. 10	1 0 6
Currimbhais No. 12½	1 0 6
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30th.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/32
Bank Demand	1 6 1/32
Bank Acceptance 2 m/s	1 6 1/32
For Demand	19/-
American Dollars	2/1
Hongkong	2/1
Shanghai	2/3
Japan	140/-
Singapore	1/57

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Mos/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France fr. 194.
Credit 3Mos/a fr. 201-5.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-12.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 328.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady and a fair amount of business was transacted for February-March settlements.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 585, Simplex 6, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 530, Madrowji 2, Laxmi Cotton 1,770, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 355, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleach. 165, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 710, David 6, Crescent 217-8, Colaba 1,525, Century 4, Nagpur 2,270, Bv. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1, Tata New Defd. 415 p, Tata Old Defd. 1, Tata Ord. 2231, Shivrajpur 381, Alcocks 8, By. Burma 535, By. Steam 335, By. Tramway 4921, Tata Hydro: 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 582½, Simplex 6, Shahpurji 120, Madhowji 2,080, Pearls 5, Laxmi Cotton 1,710, Kohinoor 1,210, Currimbhoy 355, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleach. 165, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 707-8, David 6, Crescent 217½, Colaba 1,525, Century 4, Nagpur 2,280, Bv. Cotton 1,710, By. Dyeing 1,400, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 252½, Katni Defd. 1, Tata New Defd. 415, Tata Old Defd. 1,110, Tata Ord. 2221, Shivrajpur 381, Alcock 865, By. Burma 535, By. Tramway 4921, B. Steam 3321, Tata Hydro: 1,180.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 30

Total up-to-d

War Bonds	Rs.	...	Rs.
Cash Certificates	"	813-12	" 8,18,516-4
Total ..		813-12	8,18,516-4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29.

S. S. Pecking Maru, Saito, D'jibouti, Jan. 21.
S. S. Clan Macbeolan, Robertson, Mauritius, Jan. 15.

Jan. 30.

S. S. Dilwara, Walker, Shanghai, Jan. 7.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Pecking Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Clan Macbeolan for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Clan Lindsay for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Pecking Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Pecking Maru, 1,859 tons, Captain J. Saito, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from D'jibouti, which port she left on the 21st instant, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Macbeolan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeolan, 2,903 tons, Captain R. M. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius, which port she left on the 15th instant, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,466 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 7th instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
C	Clan Lindsay	2489	Cochin	8-2-19	J Finlay & Co
D & E	Tosa Maru	2568	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
H	Yuman	1266	China	10-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
M	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Irrawadi	994	Karachi	1-2-19	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	2-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
2	Sutton Hall	2870	Hull	31-1-19	J Finlay & Co
4	Yerimo Maru	2335	Kobe	2-2-19	O S Kaisha
5	Balrein	1403	Suez	30-1-19	T Morrison & Co
6	Moora	3163	London	N F	M M & Co
8	Clan Macbeolan	2903	Malabar coast	5-2-19	J Finlay & Co
10	Queda	4944	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 8	2257	Kobe	1-2-19	H S Shustary & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	—	Suez	P G S N Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
14	Lhasa	936	Karachi	31-1-19	M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
4	Heremlin	1876	N F	N F	D R I M
5	City of Sparta	3498	N F	N F	D R I M
6	Cheking	1313	Aden	N F	W & A Graham & Co
7	Banca	3704	N F	6-2-'9	B I S
11	Nankin	6853	London	31-1-19	M M & Co
12	City of Baroda	3806	Liverpool	N F	K Nixon & Co
13	Edward Bary	1125	N F	N F	D R I M
14	Kepong	1352	Buerah	N F	D R I M
15	Margaret Haney	860	N F	N F	D R I M
B P	Station Dilwara	3460	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Jetty End Loyalty	3062	N F	N F	T S Sharoo ji
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jeddah	2023	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	Hwakhua	1115	N F	16-1-19	D R I M
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Khosron	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co
	Chakdina	3033	3 days	1-2-19	B I S N Co

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

Jan. 30.

S. S. Sutton Hall for Hull:—17 bales salted goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.

S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—4,000 cwts. linseed (bold), Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mandala for London:—38 bales sheep and goat skins, S. Haji Abdulla Saib and Co.; 37 bales sheep and goat skins, M. Jamal Moideen Saib and Co.

S. S. Kingsmere for Marseilles:—1 drum essence de Palma Rosa, 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Mirjamal Motilal and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 300 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kitto Kwaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Moji:—82 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Peking Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Messrs. G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirjamal Motilal; 200 bales cotton raw Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey yarn, 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Peking Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, K. Yoshi Kawa; 200 bales raw cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Yunnan for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Penking Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Peking Maru for Yokkaichi:—900 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 1,000 bales raw cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Osaka:—205 cwts. bone meal, 204 cwts. bone pieces, R. K. Motishaw and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co., 100 bales Oomra cotton, Volkart Bros.; bales raw cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Yerimo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales raw cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Yerimo Maru for Yokohama:—110 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha; 700 bales raw cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 30.

S. S. Tosan Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—175 casks portland cement, 30 drums chemicals, 46 cases medicine, 24 cases alimidium and powder, 4 cases acid accitic, 6 cases acid citric, 50 cases crude camphor, 11 cases chloroform, 10 cases potash permagnate, 7 cases soda benzaic, 200 cases stick salphus, 41 cases medical drug, 545 cases porcelainware, 930 drums bleaching powder, 50 cases bleaching powder, 5 cases insect powder, 7 cases ammidage powder, 250 bags wheat starch, 606 cases glassware, 35 cases glass tumblers, 70 cases glass chimney, 50 cases glass caps, 37 cases glass tubes, 1 case watch glass, 347 cases window glass plain, 4 cases watch glass, 131 cases glass bottles, 95 crates glass bottles, 3 cases metalware, 48 cases brass circles, 50 cases brass eyelets, 9 cases brass buckles, 12 cases brass valves, 48 cases brass bircle, 108 cases brass sheets, 15 bundles Japanese brass sheets, 4 cases brassware, 23 cases screws, 96 cases steel nuts, 20 cases pipes, 356 bundles steel bar, 20 cases sluice valves, 250 cases steel rivets, 4 cases Japanese brass sheets, 4 cases iron rivets, 13 cases iron bold with nuts, 55 coils steel galvanized wire, 32 bundles copper sheets, 4 cases copper tubes, 35 cases clocks, 250 cases Karin beer, 700 cases beer, 3 cases essential oil, 40 cases camphor oil, 1 case aracute oil, 136 cases matting, 10 cases perfumery, 19 cases soap, 55 cases sulpher matches, 396 cases safety matches, 400 drums paint, 44 cases stationary, 24 cases confectionary, 5 cases sugar load, 1 case milk sugar, 250 cases cube sugar, 110 cases cotton goods, 738 bales cotton shirtings, 5 cases cotton shirtings, 22 cases brace, 1,257 bales cotton yarn, 28 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases cotton unbleached braid, 38 cases cotton singlets, 30 bales cotton dhotees, 5 cases handkerchiefs, 3 cases cotton crocket, 636 bales cotton grey shirtings, 52 cases cotton hosiery, 13 cases cotton towels, 15 cases socks, 16 cases cotton bedcover, 5 cases cotton belt, 11 cases cotton flannel, 7 cases cotton warp, 1,594 bales cotton sheetings, 69 cases white shirtings, 1 case red cotton shirting, 235 bales grey cotton shirts, 20 cases grey cotton shirts, 7 bales grey yarn, 137 bales grey cotton sheetings, 15 cases hosiery goods, 3 cases cigarettes, 130 cases toys, 3 cases woollen yarn, 5 cases woollen cloth, 11 bales waste silk, 75 bales spun silk, 282 cases spun silk yarn, 40 cases silk goods, 13 cases black umbrellas, 400 drums paint zinc.

S. S. Banca from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—96,350 bags rice, 2 cases empty wooden boxes.

FREIGHT RATES FOR RANGOON FOODSTUFFS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The following press communiqué is issued:—After consultation with the authorities and shipping companies concerned and their agents in India the Shipping Controller announces the following rates of freight for foodstuffs from Rangoon and Akyab, viz., Bombay rupees thirty, Malabar ports and Tuticorin thirty-two, Madras and east coast twenty-eight, Karachi thirty-five, Calcutta thirty, Bassein and Moulmein rates two rupees higher, paddy one rupee above rice. The above rates will apply to cargoes by vessels commencing to load on and after 31st January and will remain in force for the minimum period of three months.

Your Baby is the most precious possession You have, Good Health is the most precious possession your Baby can have.

The foundation of Baby's Health is laid in the first few months of his life and depends almost entirely on his diet. Therefore the selection of a suitable food is not only all-important to his welfare, but a heavy responsibility of yours.

See how this Baby radiates health and happiness—he has been reared on GLAXO from birth.

THERE is only one perfect Food for Baby—Mother's Milk. But for various reasons many mothers are not able to feed their babies. The breast-milk may be absent altogether, too poor in quality or insufficient in quantity. These disadvantages can generally be overcome if the mother herself takes Glaxo—made hot and strong and taken hot—three times a day, or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

A Nurse says: "My present patient has found Glaxo most beneficial in increasing the supply of breast milk' which was not enough for baby."

Many mothers alternate breast feeds with Glaxo, and the convenience and comfort of feeding baby by this method is not to be denied; for should illness or other cause curtail the supply of breast-milk, baby's progress is not interrapted. Further, it permits the mother so much more freedom. Should she be delayed or suddenly have to take a journey, baby can have his bottle of Glaxo—he does not become overhungry and fretful, but gets his feed at the regular time, and every mother knows how important regular feeding is for baby's happiness and welfare.

A Nurse says: "I have used Glaxo to 'supplement breast milk,' and have found that the results 'more than justify your claim'—that it is a perfect food I feel fully assured."

"The child was satisfied, and had none of the bad effects which so often are noticeable where one has to give alternate feeds of breast and bottle."

Every mother wants baby to have the food that will nourish and strengthen him, that will build up for him a reserve of vitality enabling him to resist successfully the ailments common to babyhood—ailments frequently leading to more serious complaints, the effects of which sadly handicap a child in the after battle of life. It can be and has been done by many thousands of mothers who have reared their babies entirely on Glaxo, the food which for over seven years has been continuously used in Hospitals, Schools for Mothers, and by Municipal Health Authorities in Great Britain. All these Institutions are under the constant observation of Doctors and Health Visitors, so that if Glaxo were not all we claim for it, its use would long ago have been discontinued.

Far from this being the case, the use of Glaxo by such Institutions steadily increases year by year. The Corporation of Sheffield alone has purchased over 100,000lbs. of Glaxo.

Many a baby that whines and cries and is peevish and fretful is using baby language to tell his mummy his food is not agreeing with him. It is causing him flatulence, indigestion and pain, and although he swallows a lot, he is hungry—almost starving—because his little stomach cannot extract any nourishment from the food, for baby is nourished only by what he can digest and assimilate.

But even a very weak baby can assimilate all the nourishment from Glaxo because it is entirely pure milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar added; and because the Glaxo process causes the nourishing milk-curd to form minute, soft, easily digested particles.

Glaxo is prepared by the simple addition of boiling water; each feed baby gets is fresh, clean, germ-free milk. Glaxo is a complete food in itself; neither milk nor cream has to be added—only boiling water.

Give a baby Glaxo and after the first two or three feeds, see the difference. See how satisfied he is—how peacefully he sleeps—how contended he is! The characteristic cry of the non-thriving baby ceases, the wrinkles on the little forehead disappear; the frightened, pained look in the eyes is replaced with a look of bright happiness and contentment.

Glaxo for Adults

in Sickness Convalescence, Dyspepsia and Insomnia.

Milk is the first food of mankind and when sickness or accident reduces the body's strength then milk is the food that is generally relied upon to help recovery. Ordinary milk, however, has its disadvantages. It is liable to contamination, is distasteful to many and frequently found indigestible. Far better in such cases is it to use Glaxo instead of ordinary milk.

Glaxo provides all the valuable nutriment of the best pure rich milk and cream, but in a form which eliminates the disadvantages of ordinary milk. Not only is Glaxo bacteriologically pure, but the flavour is delicious and the Glaxo Process makes it easily assimilable by even the weakest digestion. Being in dry form it is free from all risk of contamination, and is prepared by mixing with boiling water only. It can be administered either in the dry form, as a thick cream, or as a liquid milk—and can be used instead of ordinary milk for invalid cooking.

A night-cap of hot, delicious Glaxo tends to promote healthy restful sleep, and those who dislike ordinary milk find Glaxo not only delicious and easily digested but also most nourishing and sustaining.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

Glaxo

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO THE COURT OF ITALY.

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies."

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to ordinary milk, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants. I shall always recommend it in such cases."

Signed _____ *M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

Ask your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please write at once to Sales Manager, Glaxo, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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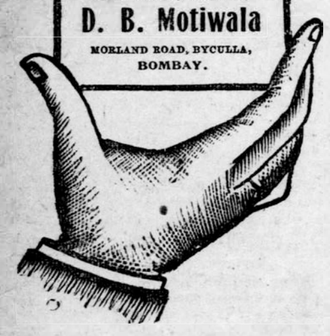

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

ITS OBJECTS AND SCOPE.

The following are the objects and scope of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council:—

Objects.—

(1) To associate women of all races for their mutual help and the benefit of others.

(2) To co-ordinate and direct women's work in this Presidency so as to prevent overlapping and waste of energy.

(3) To affiliate existing women's societies in this Presidency, and to be an agency for the distribution of information gleaned from other fields of women's work likely to be of service to the women of India.

(4) To further in every way, as may be deemed advisable, the interests and advancement of women in India and to train women in the responsibilities of citizenship.

CONSTITUTION.

Membership.—...

(1) Membership is open—

(1) To all women engaged in or interested in women's work who are in sympathy with the objects of the Women's Council.

(2) To all women's societies approved by the Central Committee of the Council.

Management.—

(1) The Council shall consist of all duly enrolled women—

(2) The Central Committee shall consist.

(1) Of representatives from each of the affiliated societies.

(2) Of representatives of the general membership elected on the basis of one representative for every member.

(3) The Executive Committee shall consist of: (1) The President, (2) Vice-Presidents, (3) Secretaries, and (4) Treasurer.

(4) The officers and Committee shall retire annually but two-thirds shall be eligible for re-election. Those who have been longest on the Committee shall retire in rotation.

Annual Meeting.—

(5) An annual meeting shall be held before the end of February at which the Report and Balance Sheet duly audited shall be adopted and the officers and Committee for the year elected.

(6) Special general meeting may be called by the Committee on its own motion, or at the written request of ten members.

(7) These rules shall not be altered except by the vote of a majority of the members present at a General Meeting after notice of the proposed change has been given in writing to the secretaries and notified by them to all members not less than a fortnight before the meeting.

BY-LAWS.

Annual Subscription.—

The annual subscription shall be Rs. 5 for individual members and Rs. 10 for affiliated societies payable in February. Notice of the Annual Meeting and Agenda shall be sent to all members not less than ten days before the meeting. At the General Meeting thirty shall form a quorum.

Absence of Committee Members.—

Any member of the Committee except the President, leaving Bombay for more than three months, or absenting herself without an apology from three consecutive meetings shall be deemed to have vacated her appointment.

Vacancies on Committees.—

Vacancies among the Committee members or officers occurring between Annual Meetings shall be filled by the Committee.

Questions before the Committee shall be decided by voting, the Chairman having a second or casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

The Committee shall meet once a month as a general rule and shall form a quorum.

A list of attendances shall be kept and circulated with the notice of elections.

The work of the Council shall be carried on through sectional Committees i.e., either through.

(1) Standing Committee appointed at the Annual meeting or through.

(2) *Ad hoc* Committees appointed as occasion arises.

The Conveners of Sectional Committees shall be ex.-officia members of the Central Committee.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Cutch and the Deccan. Standing crops are in fair to good condition in several districts, but are withering in parts of the Karnatak and in Sholapur district. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak, Sholapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts; but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas continue to be supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under control arrangements. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in several districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	50 to 80
Gujarat	70 to 81
Konkan	52 to 64
Deccan	62 to 87
Karnatak	79 to 81

Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district. Slight emigration was noticed from the Satara district. Public health is generally good and there is full employment on Government relief and ordinary public works. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and tagavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvement. Cheap grain shops continue in parts of Nasik, West Khandesh and Poona districts and in the Kathiawar Agency. One poor-house has been opened in the Poona district and cattle camps in the Ahmednagar and Nasik districts. Doles are being distributed in affected districts. The numbers on test and other relief works on last day of week ending 18th January were 2,735. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Panch Mahals, Kaira, Poona, Satara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar were 9,138.

MANAGEMENT OF THE E. I. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If, as you say, in your issue of the 27th instant it has been decided to renew the E. I. Railway Contract for a few years more (who knows how many more!) the public will receive the news with disappointment. It only means that the wishes of the people have not been the determining factor, as they should be, in deciding this important question. Not that the management of the E. I. Railway Company has been in any way inefficient, but the people of the country have for very grave reasons been insisting on State management of the State-owned Railways, and they have a right to be heard. It is undesirable to entrust State concerns in India to non-official European management, because it is comparatively an irresponsible management and in many instances such management has deteriorated into a management purely for the benefit of the European employes first and the European public next. Apart from this, there is the qutstion of saving. Some time ago, in one of your Weekly Financial Reviews, you showed that a saving of about ten lakhs of rupees could be effected annually on the E. I. Railway, if that System was transferred to State management. Similarly the transference, in due course, of some of our foremost Railways to State control would mean the saving of a vast amount of money, which could be applied to some useful purpose, such as free education or irrigation or indigenous industries or famine relief, or better still, the burden of taxation could be reduced to an extent equivalent to the saving thus effected. And then, there are the patent drawbacks of the present dual control of a Board 7,000 miles away (naturally somewhat too keen on their dividends before anything else) and the Railway Board at Simla-Delhi. A more ridiculous and inefficient arrangement cannot be imagined. It is like controlling the English Railways with an American Company Board in New York and a Government Board in London, or controlling the American Railways with an English Company Board in Edinburgh and a Government Board in Washington. But in India all unheard of things are possible. Hence this wonderful dual control—a dividend-loving Home Board in London and a "we-don't-want-to-hurt-your-feeling"—Railway Board in India and the interests of the people of India jammed in between. Somebody terms Company management a curse. It may or may not be. In any case it is not a blessing and the sooner we are rid of the better it will be for India. I believe in this country only the European Chambers of Commerce and the Railway Companies themselves are in favour of Company management. And naturally so. The former would prefer non-official European management for various reasons of their own the "vested interests" one being probably foremost, and the latter would of course like a continuance of the varied and immense personal advantages, not to say the irresponsibility, bound up with Company management. But where does the voice of India come in?—Yours, etc.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a pity Government has not yet taken steps under the Bombay Rent Act No. 2 Section 6, to appoint a committee for the determination of objections raised by the landlord or the tenant to the order of the controller whose duty it is to determine whether any premises are or are not small premises and to fix the standard rent of any premises decided by him to be such.

The Rent Bill No. 2 was introduced in Council on the 20th August last, on which date it was referred to a Select Committee, which submitted its report with due despatch on the 30th August, and the Bombay Legislative Council at its sitting on the 24th September, finally passed the Bill almost entirely as the Select Committee had reported thereon. It took afterwards nearly 6 weeks to receive the assent of his Excellency the Governor-General and was published in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 11th November, 1918, the very day on which the Armistice was signed. It further took more than a month before the Controller, Mr. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, was appointed thereunder, and now we are waiting every day for the appointment of the committee which is to consist of the Controller and two persons selected by him from a list of persons nominated in this behalf by the Governor-in-Council by notification. When will this list be published?

We are nearing the final peace and the act will be in force thereafter for 6 months at least, but upto now we have not heard of a single decision under Rent Act No. 2, given by the Controller. Perhaps he is waiting for the list of members of the committee to be out, because it has been provided under section 6 of the Act that the objector may by written application to the Controller within 14 days of the date of the order require that his objection should be determined by the Committee. Now unless there is such final determination and the standard rent has been fixed, the landlord who receives anything in excess of the standard rent, cannot be prosecuted in a court of law. He is therefore carrying on his profiteering business undeterred and poor people have to submit to his rapacious demands by accepting bills for smaller sums than those they have actually to pay. This Sir, is one of the evils at the root of the recent unrest among Mill operatives and others who are still fleeced right and left by the landlord no less than by petty tradesmen and shopkeepers.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Kalbadevi, Jan. 29.

It is notified that one scholarship of the value of £200 a year (Rs. 250 a month) tenable in the United Kingdom or in foreign countries will be awarded by Government to an Indian woman scholar for the study of medicine or it may be, for any other educational course. Application must be made to the director of public instruction through the inspector of European schools, the chief inspectress of girls' schools or the principal of the affiliated college in which the applicant has studied. The application must reach the director not later than February 20.

THE ENGLISH AND INDIAN WORKING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "World War" has brought to India thousands of Englishmen who otherwise would have had to depend upon book knowledge if interested in India, its peoples, and problems. Beyond question amongst the great number on service here during the last few years are many who have taken the opportunity to make first-hand study of Indian affairs. Do the leaders of Indian thought realise that these men will return to England and tell their story before numerous forums, clubs, and political societies? What kind of a story will it be? Perhaps Indians are not perturbed, perhaps they are indifferent whether we have a "high" or "low" opinion of their culture. If, however, our opinions do count, perhaps my views will be of some interest.

Eighteen years ago I became interested in Indian affairs, I subscribed to Mr. Cotton's "India," read Mr. Naoroji's "Poverty and Un-British rule in India," and often heard Mr. H. M. Hyndman's lecture on Indian questions. I have practical knowledge of the British working class organisations; I know something of the ideas moving the British Labour Party, Independent Labour Party, S.L.P., S.D.P., S.P.G.B., and other lesser known societies. I do not need converting to democratic ideals, either in England or India, as I came here imbued with them, and take as a matter of course their application here.

What do we, then, coming to India possessing such ideas, think of the Indian proletariat, Indian capitalists, and the attitude of your employers (even Home Rule employers) to Indian labour?

We hold no illusions re "caste" in Europe. Comparatively, before the war, the rich were becoming richer and the poor poorer. Trusts and combines are dominating industry, and to control industry is to control politics, law, and education. There is in the West no fair relation between the services a man renders to society and the reward he receives from society. If caste means economic inequality only, then caste exists in Europe. But the working class is organising to abolish caste, and has as its goal economic and social equality.

Now what do we think of the Indian system of caste? Whether caste has only religious sanctions, or whether it has racial and industrial implications, we find it hard to discover. We have our Trade Unions, many of which guard jealously against any intrusion of new labour into their folds. But they do not raise social and other barriers betwixt themselves and others. Close corporations of men and women who abhor intermarriage betwixt themselves and others, and who base that abhorrence on codes of law framed centuries ago—such organisations are a real puzzle to Western workers. What does Sir John Woodroffe mean when he says, "One caste does not consider itself superior by reason of dealth or social standing. Such snobbishness is a mark of class-distinctions in the West. In India a man is not despised because he is poor and of humble occupation, as he often is in the West?" And in Ketkar's History of Caste I read: "Rank, social position, economic condition, have no direct effect on gradation from the standpoint of caste. Caste in India is strong and rigid because the ideas of the people regarding purity and pollution are rigid."

Now from the use of our own eyes we cannot be convinced that caste has so little an economic meaning. Then arises the question of the outcaste classes. We are amazed at the seeming indifference of the higher classes to their permanent degradation. We think that class privileges are wrong, but what can we say when racial and sacerdotal privileges are super-added? It does seem to us as if caste is synonymous with snobbery, the antithesis of the social equality which is our aim. Many of us are not much in love with free education if it but leads to "social-climbing," but you in India will not even concede the "social-climbing." Granted the mental superiority of your higher castes, but what can be expected when for centuries the outcastes have had no infusion of better blood, and when each generation in its turn is reared under conditions that stunt brain and body alike.

But perhaps here I go hopelessly wrong, and flounder in the way Europeans often do when trying to understand Indian institutions. For I understand that the very thought of marriage with those lacking caste makes the Hindu brain reel. Can you inform your European readers, what are the Indian proposals for making life higher and nobler for the Indian proletariat in this world?—Yours, etc.

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MALTED FOOD No. 3	From 6 months upwards

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Ask any eminent musician which Harmonium is the most durable and sweet-toned in the market; he is sure to name "Sarat Ghose." No other instruments in fact have been able to gain such wise popularity and reputation as Sarat Ghose's. We do not offer any inducements in the shape of presents or half price, but real merit has secured for Sarat Ghose Harmoniums the widest possible sale and a position far ahead of others. Every instrument is protected by a 3 years' guarantee.

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HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
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The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

Rev. Dr. Scott Memorial: Presentation of Purse to Dr. Scott, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo close at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of Dear MEHRA who passed away on the 31st January, 1913.

A Life

Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech, and stainless days,
These riches shall not fade away in Life
Nor any death dispraise.

A. B. C.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Bn., (I.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

DR. SCOTT MEMORIAL MEETING.

On account of unforeseen circumstances the above meeting which was fixed for Saturday, 1st February, will be held to-day at 7 p.m., in Wilson College Hall.

COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Covernton Social Service League, Elphinstone College, Mr. G. G. Morbagwalla, will deliver his first lecture on Ramayan, in Gujarati illustrated by Lantern slides, to-day, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, will deliver a public lecture on "The Marketing of Cotton," at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Professor A. R. Burnett Hurst will preside.

TWO CHILDREN KIDNAPPED.

Shamji Valji, a Hindu, residing in Champa Lane, Bombay, reports to the police that his daughter Prabhavanti aged six and her friend Manibai aged nine, were kidnapped by a Hindu from Vithalwadi to Hanuman Lane on the promise of giving them books, and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 250 were removed from their person.

4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

PART I.

Any Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants or other ranks proceeding on leave ex India must return all their equipment and clothing prior to leaving India.

Members in possession of Military Overcoats must return same to the Quartermaster's Stores at once.

P. H. RETALLACK, Major,
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group
Garrison Artillery, I.D.F.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEA HINDU DIVISION (S. S. L.)

Special Classes in "First Aid to the Injured" will be held under the auspices of the above Division from Sunday next the 2nd February, 1919, between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal School in Tribhoovan Terrace on Lamington Road. Persons desiring to qualify themselves as ambulance men will please enlist their names at the Brigade Headquarters in Sir Mangaldas Wady in Lamington Road between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. and at the class room from 2 p.m. on that day.

KHANDESH ZILLA SABHA DHULIA.

The following resolutions were passed at the annual general meeting of the Sabha on 19th January 1919:—

That a telegram to the following effect be sent to the President, Peace Conference, Paris, and the Prime Minister of England:—Khandesh Zilla Sabha urges Self Determination for India. The people of India would remain unrepresented without Tilak, Gandhi and Imam at Peace Conference.—President Zilla Sabha.

That the Khandesh Zilla Sabha, Dhulia, welcomes the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Under Secretary of State for India, as a step in the right direction, which augurs well for the future welfare of India.

FREE SUPPLY OF MIXTURE.

The Hindu Medical Association has placed a free supply of Cholera Mixture at the following addresses and those in need of the same can avail themselves of it:—(1) 735, Girgaum Road, at the offices of the Bombay National Union and The Indian Home Rule League; (2) Marwadi Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road; (3) Irani's Chowl near Bumbkhana, Byculla at Mr. Vyankatrao Surve; (4) Near Laxmi Narayan Temple, Chinchpokli, at Mr. Angue; (5) Abu Building, Delisle Road, at Mr. Ganapat Vishnu Savant; (6) Marvadi's Bunglow, near Kohinoor Mill, Naigaum Road, at Mr. Bhosle; (7) Bhoiwada Improvement Trust Chowl, Block B, Room Nos. 51 and 52; (8) Walkeshwar, Gaikwar's Bunglow at Mr. Balaji Malhar Chowan; (9) Opthalmic Hospital, Pobbavdi, Parel; (10) Ganpati Building Kali Chowki Road, at Mr. Sonumaster Khedkar; (11) Kamathi's New Chowl, opposite Magan Bag, Lower Parel, at Mr. Raghunath Sabaji Savant; (12) Opposite Presidency Mill, Varali Road at Mr. Baburao Ghogare; (13) Patelwadi Shivadi, at Mr. Ramchandra Bapuji Bhogle.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday, 1st February, 1919.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged ...	9	6
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged ...	9	4
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged ...	9	0
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged ...	8	12
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years ...	8	11
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, aged ...	8	6
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged	8	4
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III, aged ...	7	13
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged ...	7	12
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged ...	7	11
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged ...	7	9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged ...	7	0
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged ...	6	8

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged	9	7
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years ...	9	5
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged ...	9	4
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years ...	8	13
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged	8	8
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged ...	8	8
Mr. Downe's b e g Treddle, 5 years ...	8	6
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged ...	8	5
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged ...	8	4
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged ...	8	0
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged ...	7	12
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years ...	7	7
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years ...	7	5
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e g Javelin (late Bedspread), aged ...	7	2

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 5 years ...	10	3
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H., 5 years ...	10	2
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years ...	9	11
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years ...	9	10
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years ...	9	3
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, aged ...	9	2
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged ...	9	0
Mr. Downe's b e m Serbia, 4 years ...	8	12
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years ...	8	11
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years ...	8	7
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's r e g Dollet, aged ...	8	2
Mr. J. Merven's ch e g Fari Lad, 5 years ...	8	0
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years ...	7	12
Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasaig, 5 years ...	7	11
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 4 years ...	7	9
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles, 5 years ...	7	8
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years ...	7	7
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Exposive, 3 years ...	7	7
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 4 years ...	7	6
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years ...	7	3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged ...	7	2
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged ...	6	9
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years ...	6	7

Top weight accepting being under 9-7, it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½ ...	9	5
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½ ...	9	2
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0 ...	9	1
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Ferry Boat, 13-3 ...	9	0
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0 ...	9	0
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0 ...	8	12
Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½ ...	8	11
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h Medallion, 14-0 ...	8	10
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0 ...	8	6
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3 ...	8	6
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b a h Rare Find, 13-3 ...	8	6
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½ ...	8	5
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½ ...	8	5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½ ...	8	4
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's g a h Grey Stone, 14-0 ...	8	2
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½ a. h	8	2
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan, 14-0 ...	8	2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Madras, 14-0 ...	7	13
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's ch a h Sammy, 13-3½ ...	7	11
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0 ...	7	9
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty, 14-0 ...	7	9
Mr. Downe's ch h h Dingle, 13-2½ ...	7	7
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½ ...	7	7
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Fareed, 13-2½ ...	7	4
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½ ...	7	4

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½	9	4
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3	9	1
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0 ...	8	12
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's g a h Taj, 13-3½ ...	8	12
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post, 14-0 ...	8	12
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14-0 ...	8	12
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½ ...	8	10
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0 ...	8	10
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter, 13-3½ ...	8	10
Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0 ...	8	9
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder, 13-2½ ...	8	9
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3 ...	8	9
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½ ...	8	8
Mr. D. D. Ghista's g a h Moosafer, 13-3½ ...	8	7
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Record Time, 13-0 ...	8	7
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-0 ...	8	7
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's br a h Escort, 13-3½ ...	8	6
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's g a h Honest, 13-3	8	6
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½	8	6
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanjee's g a h Morning Mail, 14-0 ...	8	4
Mr. M. M. Shatravi's b a h Man of War, 13-2½ ...	8	4
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½ ...	8	3
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3	8	3
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½ ...	8	3
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0 ...	8	3
Mr. Lucoque's b a h Last Day, 13-2 ...	8	2
Mr. Garrick's g a h Frontino (late Blue Garter), 14-0 ...	8	0
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0	8	0
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3	8	0
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Baltic, 13-2 ...	7	13
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½ ...	7	12
Mr. Pitt's ch a h Red Tape, 13-3 ...	7	12
Messrs. Pasu Malsee and Fateh Mahomed's b a h Nasaralla, 13-1½ ...	7	12
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's ch a h Babil, 13-2½ ...	7	11
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½ ...	7	11
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery, 13-3 ...	7	11
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's g a h Last Chance, 13-2½ ...	7	9
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Atom, 13-1	7	9
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2 ...	7	8
Mr. M. M. Shatravi's ch a h Turban, 13-2½ ...	7	8
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal, 13-3½ ...	7	7
Mr. Hesan's g a h Bullet, 13-1 ...	7	7
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal, 13-3 ...	7	7
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh, 13-3½ ...	7	7
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½ ...	7	5
Messrs. H. A. Munsoor and K. Cowasjee's g a h Delhi, 13-3 ...	7	2
Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0 ...	7	2

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 6 p.m. (yesterday), Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 3-15 p.m.)

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Llangeinor, 9-6; Silver Balm, 8-12; Ardvreck, 8-11; Patrick, 8-6; Forward III, 7-13; Black Walnut, 7-12; Foolish Fancy, 7-11; Mazboot, 7-9.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Francis Armand, 9-5; Screamer, 9-4; County Cricket, 8-13; Gladiator, 8-8; Treddle, 8-6, Penny Pie, 8-5; Miss Rollestone, 8-4; Birthday Clothes, 8-0; Athlete, 7-12; Dress, 7-7; Enchantment, 7-5; Javelin, 7-2.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Fine Trout, 9-11; Claim A, 9-10; Memento, 9-3; Servian, 9-2; Serbia, 8-12, Glass Rock, 8-11; Checkmate, 8-7; Dollet, 8-2; Rare Ruby, 7-12; Sunglare, 7-9; Arles, 7-8; Negligee, 7-7; Explosive, 7-7; South Star, 7-6; Lucky Thought, 7-3; Saunterer, 7-2; Kit Grey Leg, 6-9; Arras, 6-7.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round course).

Mechanic, 9-2; Tit Bits, 9-1; Ferry Boat, 9-0; Bayonet, 9-0; Battleaxe, 8-12; Aladdin, 8-11; Medallion, 8-10; Dhaidan, 8-6; Subeh Pasha, 8-6; Rare Find, 8-6; Resident, 8-5; Argonant, 8-4; Grey Stone, 8-2; Natal, 8-2; Arabistan, 8-2; Madras, 7-13; Chrysanthemum, 7-9; Grey Beauty, 7-9; Wazir, 7-7; Fareed, 7-4; Justice, 7-4.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round course).

Final Shot, 9-1; Innocence, 8-12; Taj, 8-12; Winning Post, 8-12; Competition, 8-12; Sir Martin, 8-10; Contest, 8-9; Bill Bailey, 8-9; Shatra, 8-8; Escort, 8-6; Axis, 8-6; Rockfeller, 8-3; Financier, 8-3; Harrington, 8-3; Last Day, 8-2; Frontino (late Blue Garter), 8-0; Little John, 8-0; Amity, 8-0; Baltic, 7-13; Red Tape, 7-12; Babil, 7-11; Counter Attack, 7-11; Bowery, 7-11; Rajputana, 7-8; Bronze Metal 7-7; Aligarh, 7-7; Viking, 7-5; Delhi, 7-2; Boxer, 7-2.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

America, 8-4; Jamnagar, 8-0; Red Ace, 8-12; Memory, 8-8; The Ark, 7-6; Mumtaz, 8-0; Shahzada, 8-12; Take Care 8-0; Peace, Day, 8-0; Minstrel, 7-10; Loyalty, 8-8, Fao, 8-12; Red Gold, 8-4; Muktar, 8-0; White Rose, 7-10; Mauser, 8-4.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Golshan 8-12; Gold Cup, 8-8; Amber, 8-0; Dublin, 8-4; Krushan, 8-12; Proud Boy, 7-6; Tiger, 8-8; Dunbar, 8-8; Home Bird, 7-6; Governor, 8-8; Anarchist, 8-12; Hurricane, 8-12; Solid Silver, 8-12; Domineer, 8-12; Deal Wood, 8-8; and Kitchener, 8-8.

LUCKNOW RACES.

TALCUM WINS L.-G'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30

To-day's races attracted a larger crowd than on the first day. Sir Harcourt Butler and a number of notabilities were present, his Honour staying throughout the proceedings. The racing was excellent, several favourites winning. It was a good day for punters. At first the weather was somewhat threatening, but cleared up in the afternoon. The L. G.'s Cup won by Talcum was the most popular event.

Details:—

THE L. G.'s CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-7, Flynn 1
Mr. Bartlet's UNGREVE, 9-9, Young 2
Mr. Page's TARQUIN, 7-9, Rose 3

Also ran:—Graceful, Le Banone, Cauldron, and Diana.

Betting:—2 to 1 Talcum, 3 to 1 Graceful, four, five and 20 the rest.

The race:—Diana took the lead, followed by Bezek, the others in a long line. Then Tarquin and Sungreve showed out, but opposite the enclosure Talcum came to the front and won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 12¾ secs.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sirdar Santsingh's AVANTI, 7-8, Northmore 1
Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE, 10-12, Pullin 2
Mr. Ernest Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 7-10, Rose 3
Mr. Ahmad's AMALGAM, 7-4, Saye 4

Also ran:—Bonnie Blush.

Betting:—Evens Stepaside, 8 and 10 the others.

The race:—Lady Lyric and Bonnie Blush got away together till the third furlong, when Stepaside came up. He was overtaken by Avanti, who won.

Won by 1½ lengths between second and third, and 4½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 31 3/5 secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's HURMAN, 7-3, Northmore 1
Mr. Rennell's MUBROOB, 7-7, Rose 2
Messrs. Hari Shankers and Raja Ram Bhargava's SELIM, 6-4, J. Fowles 3

Also ran:—Burg, Fusilier and Phoroah.

Betting:—Evens Fusilier, 2 to 1 Mubroob, 3 to 1 Hurman and bigger odds the rest.

The race: Round the bend Mubroob led, but Hurman overtook opposite the enclosure. Won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 26 3/5 secs.

Mr. Stanley Thompson's TURBULENT, 10-4, Capt. Barnard 1
Mr. Hameed-udin Ahmed's GLENLYON, 11-0, Saye 2
Lt.-Col. A. Smith's CANBERRA, 12-0, Marland 3

Also ran:—Don't Worry and Mil.

Betting:—2 Turbulent, 3 Canberra 4 Don't Worry and Mil.

Won by 3 lengths, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 56 secs.

The race:—It was a good race. The fields got away well together, but Glenlyon quickly showed in front with Turbulent a length behind. Round the bend Turbulent cleared and jumping over the last fence won.

THE CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Charoria's CARLESS, 9-4, Pullin 1
Mr. B. N. Roy Chouduri's ANDOVERSFORD, 8-10, Harrison 2
Mr. A. C. Thomas' POMADE, 10-5, Flynn 3

Also ran:—La Venir and Lillie Bridge.

Betting:—Evens Andoversford, 3 to 1 Pomade, four La Venir and 10 to 1 Carless.

The race:—Pomade was first to show in front, but coming to three furlongs the favourite took the lead. Opposite the second enclosure, Carless shot out and passed the post.

Won by a short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min. 17 3/5 secs.

THE SAHARA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Col. Desraj Urs' MOUSEL, 9-0 Mosking ... 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's LIGHTNING, 9-2, Flynn 2
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhachtre's MOUNT PLEASANT, 9-8, Trahan 3

Also ran:—Glencole, Paradise, Chester, Tagalie, Grey Bag, Newmarket and Pritum.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Mousel, 3 to 1 Lightning, 4 to 1 Newmarket, 5 to 1 Mount Pleasant, 6 to 1 Chester and bigger odds the rest.

The race:—Grey Bag took the lead at the start, others in a bunch. At three furlongs Lightning went in front. Then Mohsel shot out and won by a length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 10 3/5 secs.

THE MURRAY CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Thakur Sripal Singh's SARFARAZ, 8-9, Flynn 1
Mr. Alibo's BLACK FRIAR, 9-3, Pullin 2
Mr. Ahmad's BLACK PRINCE, 6-0, Abdul Khaleque 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Black Friar, evens Sarfaraz, 6 to 1 against Black Prince.

The race: Black Prince led up to 6 furlongs by about 10 lengths. At the three furlongs Sarfaraz drew level and passed on with Black Friar close up.

Won by 4 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 45 3/5 secs.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 18th January, 1919.

Bombay City 1, Broach District 20, Thana District 1, Satara District 74, Poona District —Poona City 1, Other places 10, Sholapur District—Sholapur Town 8, Belgaum District 48, Dharwar District 79, Bijapur District 35, Karachi District—Karachi City 1, Keamari 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 76, Kathiawar Agency 3, Satara Agency 1. Total 359.

(Continued from Column 6.)

bhai Currimbhoy. The account of the Institute was read out. It stated:—

In October 19117 at the instance of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Social Service League, Bombay, drafted a scheme of welfare work educational, economic and recreational for the benefit of the operatives working in the mills under the Agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., The estimate of recurring expenditure came to Rs. 9,000 and that of the non-recurring came to Rs. 5,000 a year. Besides this the Company was to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the Co-operative Societies started by the Institute. The scheme was approved by the Directors and the total expenditure of Rs. 19,000 was sanctioned for the year 1918.

A Reading Room was started on 1st April 1918. On its table are placed 5 dailies, 9 weeklies and 10 monthlies. The total number of readers recorded during the year is 2,604. A Library was opened on 1st May 1918. It consists of 1,602 books, 1,377 Marathi and 225 Gujrathi. The number of members is 233. The total number of books issued is 3,879. A Night School was opened on 19th April. Since then 204 students have been admitted. The boys on the roll at present are 97. 6 classes have been maintained, 3 Marathi and 3 English.

A Singing Class for the Night School students was started soon after the school opened. It went on for three months. The class was held twice a week. The average attendance was 35. It had to be closed during the last influenza epidemic.

A Drill Class was opened in August. It is held on Sundays. The average attendance is 35. Two classes for women have been started, one in the Kowly Compound and the other in the Abbu Building at Delisle Road. Total number of students is 15. Of these one student is reading in the Marathi 3rd Standard, one in the 1st, and 13 have just begun learning the alphabet. Sewing is also taught in these classes.

Three series of lectures were arranged in the Institute during the year on the Co-operative Movement, "The Modern Factory, its rise, growth and influence" "Cooperation in England". The number of such other lectures arranged at the Institute was 15. The average attendance at these lectures was 60.

8 lectures on Cholera were delivered with the aid of magic lantern slides in different localities of mill-hands to instruct them as to the precautions to be taken for prevention and cure of Cholera. 8 cooperative credit societies have been started in the different departments of our mills. The total number of members is 174. The amount of paid up share capital is Rs. 1,398-8-0. Loans amounting to Rs. 3,819 have been given to 81 borrowers. The Institute has deposited Rs. 2,050 with these cooperative societies.

A Social Club was started in August to provide rest, refreshment and recreation for the hard-worked hands of the mill. Tea and eatables of guaranteed qualities and cleanliness are supplied here at moderate rates. During the second epidemic of Influenza in October a centre of medical relief was opened in the Institute. The total number of patients treated was 1,164. One whole-time doctor was appointed and relief afforded in 45 chawls. Milk, medicines, blankets, jackets and other things were freely supplied.

The Advisory Board and Sub-Committees:—An Advisory Board of Institute was elected from amongst the members of the library and cooperative credit Society to secure cooperation of the workers of the mill in the work of the Institute. The Board has appointed 5 sub-committees to help the workers of the League, they are the education sub-committee, the cooperation sub-committee, the social sub-committee, the recreation sub-committee and the chawl work committee.

Mr. C. V. Lalaye, Superintendent of the Tata Sons' Workmen's Institute then read out a report of the work done by the Institute.

After a group photo of his Excellency and others was taken, his Excellency was garlanded, and he departed amid prolonged cheers.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

SOCIETY'S VARIOUS ACTIVITIES EXPLAINED.

Yesterday his Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the headquarters of the Society and its various other centres in the city to acquaint himself with the work done by the Society. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Cowie, his Private Secretary arrived to the headquarters of the Society at Sandhurst Road at about 5 p.m. and was received by the Hon. Mr. S. Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President of the Social Service League, and Mr. N. M. Joshi. His Excellency was introduced to several ladies and gentlemen who took part in the social and economical activities of the Society. Among others present were and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Messrs. M. M. Khatau, Hussenbhai Lalji, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Dr. Miss Gore, Mrs. Moge.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then read the report of the work done by the Society, in which it was stated:—

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in the year 1905. At present it consists of 17 members, 3 permanent assistants and 3 attaches divided into four branches: the Madras branch, the Bombay branch, the C. P. and Berar branch and the Upper India branch. The Bombay branch consists of 5 permanent workers. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, senior member of the branch is at present in England. The services of Mr. A. V. Thakkar another member of the branch have been lent to Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., for social work among the workmen on the Iron Works at Sakchi. The number of workers belonging to the Society being very small no work is generally started in the name of the Society. But the members work through other institutions doing social, economic and political work. In the case of the most of these institutions the member of the Society have helped from the time of their origin and initial organisation and have worked for them as whole-time workers. In Bombay the institutions thus helped are the Social Service League, the Debt Redemption Committee, the Indian Economic Society, the Indian Liberal Club, the Bhagini Samaj, the Bombay Co-operative Library, Non-official Association of the Bombay Legislative Council and Compulsory Education Association. One of the members of the Society has been acting as a Secretary for the last four years of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association which is an institution of long standing.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

This institution has been doing some educational sanitary, co-operative and social work among the labouring classes of the city. It, at present, maintains 20 night classes with 500 students every one of whom works during the day for his maintenance. It has started a system of travelling libraries, a library consisting of a box with 75 to 100 books. These libraries are kept in different localities and are exchanged after a period of 2 to 3 months in order that each locality should get a fresh stock of books. There are also 4 standing libraries. The League arranges about 100 lectures during the course of a year with the aid of a magic lantern. The sanitary work of the League consists of visits to the slums, teaching the principles of sanitation and the distribution of leaflets on sanitary subjects. The League has been maintaining 2 medical dispensaries one of which is intended for women and is in charge of a lady doctor. Two gentlemen give weekly lectures to the convicts in the 2 jails in the city and in one of these jails the League also maintains a library. In co-operation with the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society the League maintains an Agent in the Esplanade Police Court to help the young and first offenders. 12. Co-operative Credit Societies with about 600 members are at present working under the supervision of the League. On the lines of Settlement Movement in England and in America the League has been conducting a settlement in the mill locality of Chinchpookli with 2 resident workers. Last year the League started a Workmen's Institute for the workmen of a group of six mills working under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy and Sons for welfare work consisting of educational, social and recreational activities. A beginning of another such institute of the workmen of a group of 3 mills working under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., for the benefit of the workmen in the group of three mills working under the agency of that firm. During the last Influenza epidemic the League organised an Influenza Relief Committee, collected a sum of 50,000 rupees and gave medical and other relief to about 20,000 persons. The League has been conducting for the last 4 years a magazine called "The Social Service Quarterly" for the spread of the ideals and principles of Social Service. The League also maintains a library of books on Social questions. Mr. Joshi then described the work of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Hindu Ladies' Hostel the Scholarship to Girls' Fund, and the Bombay Co-operative Library.

RELIEVING INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Joshi then proceeded:

The work of the Debt Redemption Committee consists of redeeming by means of co-operation credit societies the heavy debts in which a large section of the labouring population of this city is plunged. There are, at present, 19 Co-operative Credit Societies working under the guidance of the Committee with a capital of Rs. 50,000 with a total membership of 550. Most of the members of these Societies belong to the depressed classes who are doing the work of sweeping and scavanging the city. This work is being done under the guidance of Mr. G. K. Devadhar the senior member of this branch of the Society.

The account of the work of the Association of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Compulsory Education Association. The Indian Economic Society, the Indian Liberal Club and the Bhagini Samaj will be given separately. Besides this regular work the members of this branch have taken part in the organisation of occasional relief work whenever and wherever it was required. We had taken part in the organisation of Fire Relief Work, Flood Relief Work, Famine Relief Work and the work of helping the pilgrims not only in this Presidency but on some occasions in other Presidencies also.

Mr. Joshi then read an account of the Indian Economic Society and the Indian Liberal Club, for two years.

WELFARE WORK AT SAKCHI.

Mr. A. V. Thakker then read an account of the social work done by him on behalf of Tata Sons and Co., at Sackchi. (Jamshedpur). He said:

In August of last year Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., asked the Society if we could arrange to organise grain and cloth stores and do other social welfare work amongst workmen of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., at Sakchi, now called Jamshedpur. The Society undertook to do that work for them and I was deputed to report on the same and to organise the stores. After studying the local conditions of trade, I set about making large purchases of wheat, salt and rice, the last of which forms the staple food of a large majority of workmen. The stores competed on equal terms with the small traders who had already established there and tried to lower prices as much as possible. The purchases and sales varied from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 70,000 a month. Cloth Stores were opened in the middle of November last and formed stores and retail shops as well from start.

The control arrangement made by Government on the movement of food-stuffs in the country helped the aim of the company, viz., to stop, or reduce considerably, profiteering and cornering of food-stuffs, which usually occur at such times and more so, when stocks are very short in the country.

Co-operative Credit Societies or share banks are being started amongst the working population of Jamshedpur as fast as they can be. This is necessary to drive away the usurious Kabuli or Pathan, who is not absent from Jamshedpur, as every where else in the country. It is contemplated to start a few primary schools for children tea

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

AMUSED: JAGANNATH SURYAJI THAKUR—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 31st January, 1919.

ANARCHIC LEGISLATION.

The Rowlatt Bills are intended to safeguard the country against revolutionary movements, but the proposed legislation proves, with closer study, to be utterly anarchic in conception. We call it anarchic legislation, because it empowers the executive to suspend ordinary laws against people and is subversive of the civil rights which are associated with citizenship in all civilised countries. With the object of suppressing anarchy, the executive wants to arm itself with anarchic licence at the top. No responsible person has denied the existence of a small section of revolutionaries in India, most of whom are misguided youths. We have not apologised for their existence, but we have complained that in all their investigations, the Government have not held open inquiry into the causes of the criminal unrest. The Rowlatt Committee traced, according to the lights afforded them by the Government and the C. I. D., the progress of revolution in India and recommended—not without qualifications, as we shall show presently—legislation, which they thought would be just and sufficient. They were not asked to see the causes of the movement and hence all their devices could only go to the combating of revolution as physical force by physical force. It is narrow statesmanship to approach this question of political crime without reference to the curative remedies essential for its real disappearance and the causes which have produced it. It is arguable that in grave emergencies the Government should have special powers, but to make them part of the normal law of a country is a grievous wrong against the people, since the result will be the legalisation of official anarchism.

Revolution, all agree, must have no place in India and has to be suppressed by all legitimate means. We believe that the powers vested in the State are adequate for meeting the growth of crime and that it is wrong to cite the conditions of 1915 in Bengal and the Punjab as a permanent and undiminished evil. Some reactionaries swear in wrath that the Rowlatt Report has without any hesitation or reserve recommended the suspension of laws in India and hence all protests against the two bills are so much wobbling. This is really prejudice getting the better of reason. The Rowlatt committee assembled in January last year and sent their report on 15th April. They confined themselves to a certain narrow procedure and reported according to the untested evidence they got. They have nowhere made the statement that their proposals are applicable at all times. They begin their actual suggestions in paragraph 175, entitled "Position when present special legislation lapses incalculable." They, in fact, preface their suggestions with a consideration that governs the rest of the report, namely, the altered and less perilous conditions possible after the war. The "present special legislation" referred to are the war measures in India, especially the Defence of India Act, and they distinctly suggest that circumstances might, after the expiry of the Act, change for the better or worse. They rightly anticipated that under altered conditions there might be an unforeseen and "incalculable" position. We quote the bulk of the passage:—

> "These difficulties have, however, for the time being, been circumvented by special legislation and they have not been in operation at the time of our inquiry. When this legislation lapses, circumstances, may have altered and the position may be better of worse. We do not think it is for us to speculate nicely on these matters. We must, of course, keep in view that the present war will have come to an end, but we cannot say with what results or with what ulterior consequential effects or possibilities of consequential effects on the situation."

In a word, we must not judge the conditions after the war by the standard of danger to the State at the time of the war, especially in view of the fact that the policy of conciliation and trustfulness is supposed to be going, to some extent, to be given a trial. With the inauguration of reforms and the present reprobation of revolutionary crime that exists in the public mind, the revolutionary movements will steadily exhaust themselves. The Rowlatt Committee did not give a death-bed charge to the Government of India to legislate according to their views under any and every condition. The Government have not established to the satisfaction of the public that the first piece of post-war legislation in India should be upon the proposals of the Rowlatt Committee, which gave the caution that circumstances might change. The peril of revolutionary upheavals or of foreign intrigues is bound to diminish, and unless the bureaucracy secretly regard all Nationalists as incipient dacoits, they will, by these two bills, be legislating far in excess of the country's requirements. We have already remarked that sections 21, 22, and 33 of the second Bill are so terrible in their character that they spell the gravest danger to all public life in India. For, let it be remembered, the bureaucracy have the power to exercise the authority given them under sections 21 and 22 whenever they think that certain activities are obnoxious to public safety. The discretion vested in the local Governments serving orders is mere eye wash as it will be some individual officer who will be free to exercise the discretion without let or hindrance. Section 23 says:—

> "The local Government and every officer of Government to whom a copy of any order made under section 21 may be directed by or under the general or special authority of the local Government, may use *any and every means* to enforce compliance with the same."

Not even such a modest phrase as "lawful means"! The "Local Government" is a polysyllabic term, suggestive, perhaps, of comfort and refuge, but the real power in the business will be the policeman. It has been said that to criticise literally the implications of "any and every means", is unfair, but in India the letter of the law killeth. Even laws that never existed have ruined people, as indeed the operation of the "Recruiting Act" harassed the villagers of a certain place in the Presidency, the excuses of a Governor notwithstanding. The Select Committee may recommend the alteration of certain phrases, but let there be no mistake about the fact that these bills which exceed the suggestions of the Rowlatt Report will, in practice, be a terror in the land. The penalties and procedures in the bills have been well compared to the practice of the Spanish Inquisition whose foundation was that "suspects" could be imprisoned and punished without regular trial for the sake of the stability of the Government.

Will these bills end revolutionary crime in India or provoke despair in the hearts of people about the justice of British Rule? In the Moderate Conference Sir Narayan said: "He wished to bring home to the conscience, to the minds and to the bosoms of the British public and the members of Parliament, the fact that from his knowledge of the revolutionary crime in Bengal his conviction was that the only effective way of preventing revolutinary crime was the introduction of liberal measures of administration." Sir Narayan has no illusions as to the exasperation and folly of beginning with repression. He had direct knowledge of the situation in Bengal and it was his conviction that the rushing of dangerous legislation would not cure the malady. He deprecated quelling the evil by force and warned the Government against the peril of fighting political unrest with statutes of terror. We quote the following from the report of the Conference:—

> Sir Narayan said if the Rowlatt Committee's report and the facts of the revolutionary crime in Bengal were to be used against the reform scheme, no one, who had studied the literature of that movement as he had done, would come to the conclusion that repressive laws should come first and reforms afterwards. On some future occasion, he said, he might write on the subject as without doing so he would not be discharging his duty to the British Government. For the information of the British Parliament before whom the Rowlatt Committee's report would go for discussion, he wished to place some facts which he hoped, would be utilized and made known to every member of Parliament. When they spoke of the revolutionary movement in Bengal, they spoke of the "Bhadralog" dacoities. The people concerned in the movement were respectable, high class and educated men. The Parliamentary Committee's reports of 1813 contained documents in which the then Governor-General of India informed the Directors of the East India Company that these "Bhadralog" dacoities were very much rampant throughout the Province of Bengal, that the Government had enacted laws of the most rigorous character to put down the movement. But the more rigorous the laws the numerous the dacoities became. Afterwards Government tried saner measures and these had the desired effect. Sir Narayan next related how on subsequent occasions similar enactments of repressive measures were followed by dacoities and revolutionary crimes and instanced the passing of the Ilbert Bill in 1883, and the partition of Bengal.

Sir Narayan has not done his duty to the British Government or the people, and the present is his opportunity to say plainly that repression is the best way to aggravate the malady. The bills are untimely, and in our view, iniquitous in their character and, as we shall show on a future occasion, they are so subversive of the elementary rights of the people that the competence of the Government of India to enforce them, is open to considerable doubt.

INDIAN TREASURES IN GERMANY.

Mr. Asquith formulated his demand upon Germany as comprised in restitution, reparation and guarantee of future conduct. The restitution is being gradually enforced although German obduracy seems strenuously to contest the process and the renewal of the armistice has become necessary. Meanwhile a novel claim has been put forth against Germany on behalf of India at the All-India Hindu Conference at Delhi. It was seriously proposed from the chair by Raja Sir Rampal Singh that a matter of vital importance to them was that at the Peace Conference, through the British representatives, Germany be asked to restore to India some of her priceless literary treasures of which Germany had robbed her. "I am sure," the Raja observed, "you are not unaware of the fact that the invaluable treasures of intellectual productions of the Rishis of old were lost to us from time to time and a large portion of the remnants though small yet priceless has been taken from this country by German travellers and is now in German libraries. As a part of the war indemnity demanded from the Germans by the conquering nations we Hindus demand the restoration of such manuscripts, books and writings in the original." We confess the demand sounds to us as coming very near to the fatuous. There is no moral crime or religious sin of which the Germans have not shown themselves capable, but even in proceeding against modern Germans, the incarnation of satanic genius, some regard must be had to facts and principles of veracity. The disparagment of German efforts to interpret the learning of the ancients in India is likely to tend to a reaction in favour of the Teutons on account of the solid foundation on which the German claims to recognition at the hands of India are based. The learned Raja may be asked to furnish some particulars regarding the charges of larceny which he brings forward for the edification of the orthodox Hindus. On the other hand we know of actual thefts on the part of Germans of the artistic treasures of Burma, and these the defeated robbers may now very well be called upon to restore. At the same time, in justice even to the Germans it has to be stated that the thefts to which we refer, would have been impossible if the British Government and the department concerned had evinced more active interest in the antiquities in question. It is stated that some of the art treasures, especially the paintings and sculptures at Pagan, have found their way into the Berlin Museum. The proper place for the finds is doubtless the Imperial Museum to be completed at Delhi. If some of treasures have actually been enshrined in the libraries of Munich and Heidelberg, especially from the Bombay Presidency, the fault could hardly lie with the extra-patriotic Kielhorns and Buhlers, and, in other presidencies. Gustav Opperts and men of a similar scholastic yet patriotic kidney, who were placed above the heads of qualified Indians. So long as even the University of Benares and sister institutions in Aligarh and Hyderabad indulge in the silly notion that eminence in scholarship is impossible except by a sojourn in Europe and continue to make importations from Germany to the detriment of Indian talents, we need not be surprised if, after the peace, German professors instilled with strong Teutonic sympathies continue to occupy positions of influence in the seats of Indian learning. Our righteous indignation and hatred of the Germans should not blind us to the incontrovertible fact that, while England remained indifferent or lukewarmly interested in Indian antiquities, Germany attacked the Indian past with an enthusiasm which was all the more creditable because it promised little in the way of commercial success. But, although the claim of Raja Sir Rampal Singh sounds hollow, the Parsis may most assuredly call upon the representatives through the British Government to restore or account for the Avesta and Pahlavi manuscripts which were lodged at Louvain. It is of vital imprtance to them to learn whether the same have irrevocably perished or were removed to a place of safety in Germany.

Notes of the Day.

Labour Troubles in Great Britain.

The situation, as regards the industrial unrest in Great Britain, does not at all appear to improve and should the threat of a general police strike in the Metropolis and the provinces also materialise, a crisis will be reached of an unparalleled magnitude. The industrial unrest in Great Britain, like its prototype in Bombay, is easy of explanation and was, indeed, anticipated by many who watched the signs of the times. More than a year ago, Mr. George Barnes predicted that general strikes were bound to come immediately the war came to an end, if not, indeed, earlier. He asserted that labour would never again revert to the position of docility and dependence. "It is getting better organised and better understood", he said. "During the war it will continue to use its strength with due regard to the nation's needs, but after the war it will demand better conditions and it will be in a position to enforce them."

Revaluation of Human Labour.

The general industrial unrest prevailing in Great Britain does not, for the time being at least, appear to be in any way tinged with the spirit of Bolshevism, so prevalent on the Continent. But who knows that, if the proper remedies are not speedily applied, and if the just claims of Labour to a better standard of life are ignored by the capitalist classes, and are not courageously faced by the statesmen of the country, Britain will not soon be faced with the same anarchic force? President Poincaré's diagnosis of Bolshevism, as a bacillus which affected only defeated nations, is only partially correct. President Wilson was nearer the truth when he said that its infection spreads most easily among ill-fed and starving populations. The labouring classes of Great Britain, like their confreres all the world over, demand increased wages because these latter have not increased proportionately with food prices and the workers find it impossible to maintain their pre-war standard of life except by abnormal hours of labour. They now resent having to undergo this additional strain to be able to earn living wages, because they have come to learn through the bitter experiences of the past few years that they are not so completely at the mercy of the capitalist classes as they had imagined themselves to be so long. They are learning to put a higher value on human labour and its contribution in the making of the wealth of the country. This process of self-realisation by the submerged classes will only stop when Labour finds its own true level in the social mechanism.

Need of International Legislation.

The spirit of unrest among the labouring classes is not confined to this country or that. We have seen that America, both North and South, France, Holland, Switzerland, Japan, India, Australia, are all affected by it and it may be taken for granted that other countries, which just at present do not exhibit any manifestation of industrial unrest, will shortly find themselves falling in a line with the rest of the civilised world. Indeed, the present wave of unrest is directly traceable to the war. The masses of every country directly or indirectly affected by the war, who had voluntarily or compulsorily to put up with the strain and sacrifices of the war, will now demand as speedy a return to pre-war conditions of life as possible. But prices will not fall easily, owing to the enormous destruction of wealth in war time, shortage of ships and other causes, and for many months, if not years, to come a complete return to pre-war standard of prices will be impossible. Industrial unrest, therefore, involving a demand for substantial increase in wages and shorter and reasonable hours of work is bound to prevail. It is to the credit of the statesmen gathered at the Peace Conference that they have realised the urgent need for legislation in all civilised countries to meet these imperative demands of the working classes—which are in consonance with the purpose for which the war was waged—and to readjust the relations of Labour and Capital on an equitable basis. The working classes everywhere, and especially in India, will await with keen interest the results of deliberations of the Peace Conference on this aspect of the world-problem.

Forethought and Exclusion.

The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has approved of the Bill prohibiting general immigration for four years after the peace is signed. From the standpoint of America it is a shrewd stipulation that foreigners should be prohibited from having a rush into the land while the business of the country is being re-established. The Bill, of course, does not prevent the exodus of enterprising men to foreign lands, so that there is security at home and activity elsewhere. The legislation is not against the immigration of enemy aliens only, but against foreigners of all descriptions. While there are apprehensions that at the time of peace and later, the stress may cause the capture of industries, pivotal and other, by foreigners, the precaution of the United States seems to be well-founded. Even with reciprocity of treatment the country will fare well, and the only countries that may be victimised will be those without strong national governments.

The Moderate Press on Rowlatt Bills.

We do not know what the Moderate politicians would do in the Imperial Legislative Council, but it is extremely gratifying to note that the Moderate Press has withstood the advances made by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries and refused to support the Rowlatt Bills. The "Indian Social Reformer" has a strong and striking leader on the subject deprecating the introduction of the Bills at this juncture. It says: "What the Government seek to do is to meet revolutionary crime by revolutionary legislation abrogating the elementary rights of citizenship in a civilised country. Our feeling towards these revolutionary proposals are scarcely less repugnant than those to the revolutionary crime they are intended to put down." The situation demands, as the "Indian Social Reformer" says, sympathetic and soothing measures. But Government seem to believe in nothing but irritants. Both the "Bengalee" and the "Indian Social Reformer" call attention to the fact that political crime is subsiding and, as the former adds, the large release of detenus has in no way made the situation worse. The bureaucracy, however, does not are anything for either the Moderates or the Nationalists. To it the united voice of the country means nothing. But, after all, it is something to know that in the fight against the Rowlatt Bills there is absolutely no division in the Indian camp.

An Arts College at Hyderabad.

We understand that the Hyderabad (Sind) Arts College Association has been registered, and an Arts College will come into existence in that city next March. Sind has been badly in need of a second Arts College. Every year there is a large influx of students in Bombay and Poona colleges from Sind and the new college will supply a long-felt want. Last year the number of students attending the colleges in the Presidency was 4,888. They had to be accommodated in the existing new colleges and the newly-started college of Surat. Apart from overcrowding in several colleges, a number of students are refused admission in colleges every year. There is thus an urgent need for more colleges in the Presidency. In addition to the two colleges to be started by the Deccan Education Society, this will be the third college coming into existence next year. We wish it every success.

Indian Agriculture.

The great strides taken in England in the development of agriculture and in the amelioration of the agricultural labourer during war-time are well worthy of study in India, where agriculture is neglected and labour is underpaid. On the other hand, there can be no difference of view as regards the efficiency of the latter, a point emphasised the other day by so painstaking an investigator as Dr. Harold H. Mann at the Economic Conference. To reconstruct the national finance of England it was necessary to eliminate waste and to increase production by about fifty per cent. The cost of articles of common consumption having gone up by 105 per cent. towards the beginning of the last year, the minimum wage of 30 s. a week was fixed for agricultural workers by the Corn Production Act, and the Farmers' Union was organised to carry out the following objects:—

> (1) Maintenance of farm produce prices at such a level as to ensure fair profit for the producer, adequate wages for the labourers, and equitable rent for the land; (2) reasonable security of tenure for a tenant, who was farming properly and adequate compensation for improvements; (3) fair and reasonable wages for agricultural labourers; (4) an adequate supply of food, housing, and allotments for labourers; (5) provision of village clubs and women's institutes to make rural districts more attractive for workers on the land; (6) revision of the incidence of local taxation, so long overdue; (7) greater facilities for developing agricultural education, and (8) revision of railway and canal rates, so that no preferential treatment is in any way given to the transport of foreign produce.

What England has done India can do, if the Government of India lay aside their traditional policy of *festina lente*.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

PARIS, 28TH.—The discussion regarding the German colonies was very important, but no decision was reached. Discussions will be resumed to-morrow. It is inaccurate to say there is any difference of opinion; the delegates are said to be in complete accord.

LATER.

PARIS.—Well informed American circles believe that the colonial difficulties will be solved by a system of mandates controlled by the League of Nations, thus internationalising the colonies as President Wilson desires, but simultaneously giving the mandatory nation complete liberty of action so long as it is in accordance with the principles of the League. It is understood that this compromise was practically reached at last night's session of the Council of the Great Powers.

GENERAL BOTHA HEARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

PARIS.—General Botha was heard at to-day's Council of Great Powers as regards the German Colonies.

GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message the German peace delegation will consist of Scheidemann, Rantzau, Bernstorff, Erzberger and ex-State Secretary Haussmann. Scheidemann and Rantzau will only participate at the opening sittings and so the negotiations proper will be conducted by Bernstorff, Erzberger and Haussmann.

POLISH CLAIMS HEARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

A communiqué from Paris states that representatives of the five Great Powers met twice to-day. The Polish delegates this morning made general statements on the Polish situation and Polish claims.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

CHOOSE DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

CAPE TOWN.—The Union Government has refused passports to the famous General Dewet and another Boer General Grobler, who are two of the members of the deputation appointed at the recent South African Nationalist Conference to proceed to Paris to lay before the Peace Conference a proposal for an "Independent" South Africa.

SETON SHOOTING CASE.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

A new light was thrown on the Seton shooting case when Major Rutherford was brought up in Police Court on the charge of wilful murder. The Public Prosecutor read a remarkable series of recent letters by Mrs. Rutherford to her husband, which were found in the latter's bag. These were couched in moving and affectionate terms and reproached him for his behaviour towards her.

One letter referred to his awful temper and frequent ill-usage of her. Another showed that she tearfully resisted her friends' efforts to make her sue for divorce, but at a subsequent date she decided to institute proceedings and asked him to facilitate matters so as to avoid publicity. The hearing was adjourned.

CATALONIAN CHAMBER.

GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY BILL OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

MADRID.—In the Chamber the Catalonian leader, Cambo opposed the Government's Autonomy Bill and claimed sovereignty, not decentralisation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

REGULATION OF CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

DRAFT SCHEME PREPARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

A communiqué from Paris states that Mr. Barnes has been conferring since January 27th with prominent British Trade Unionists and representatives of India and Dominions on a draft scheme for international regulation of conditions of employment. The scheme was closely examined and discussed and the experience of all present at the conferences has been freely placed at Mr. Barnes' disposal. Many valuable suggestions have been made and full weight has been given to the views of organised British Trade Unionism.

The conferences concluded at noon. A draft scheme was agreed upon and will be submitted to an International Commission on International Labour Regulation.

AIR CONFERENCE.

REGULATION OF AIR NAVIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

The Air Conference, comprising five delegates, each from France, Britain, Belgium, United States and Italy, will meet shortly in order to frame proposals for submission to the Peace Conference regarding the regulation of air navigation.

DEMOBILISATION IN AIR FORCE.

NEW WEEKLY BONUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

Press Bureau:—Mr. Churchill announces that the air force on November 11th numbered thirty-thousand officers and 265,000 men, of whom 1,742 officers and 51,727 men have been demobilised. It is intended to retain during the current year 6,500 officers and 75,000 men.

Pending the announcement of terms of service of post-war Air Force, weekly bonuses costing three millions annually will be granted ranging from 10/6d to 11/8d for aircraft men, 12/3d to a guinea for non-commissioned officers, a guinea for flight cadets and 24/6d to 42 for officers.

GERMAN WESTERN ARMY BEING DEMOBILISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says the whole Western army is being demobilised. Only one hundred thousand of the Eastern army is not being demobilised. The demobilisation of the troops in distant theatres is expected in February.

RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that under the pressure, of the authorities the Russian War Prisoners Commission, which recently was mostly occupied with Bolshevist propaganda, has left. Some leaders were arrested in Budapest and Prague at the request of the commanders of Entente troops.

RUINS OF YPRES.

TO BE KEPT AS MEMORIAL OF WAR HORRORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

PARIS.—The Belgian Government has decided to keep the ruins of Ypres as a memorial of the horrors of war. The town will be re-built on a new site.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM FRANCE.

PROCEED TO REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

COPENHAGEN.—The large hospital ship Russ has arrived *en route* for Reval with Russian troops from France fully armed and equipped.

STRIKE OF GLASGOW ELECTRICIANS.

TO BE PROSECUTED VIGOROUSLY.

70,000 MEN IDLE ON THE CLYDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

The strike of certain electricians in Glasgow yesterday resulted in the closing down of a large establishment and rendering idle thousands who had so far refused to strike. The agitators are endeavouring to bring out seamen and are raising the cry of Chinese labour, also municipal, tramwaymen and gasworkers but hitherto they have been unsuccessful. Many collieries in the west of Scotland stopped yesterday, the miners disregarding their leaders and coming out in sympathy with the general strike.

A conference at Glasgow attended by delegates from everywhere in Scotland, also from Grimsby, Rugby and London, passed a resolution urging a joint committee to prosecute the strike vigorously until the Government was forced to negotiate, but declining to approach the Government or employers.

It was asserted that seventy thousand men were idle on the Clyde.

Another conference at Glasgow of shop stewards, boilermakers, blacksmiths and shipwrights decided to secure a forty-hour week by constitutional means.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF ENGLAND GERMANY AND U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

The noted financial authority Sir Edward Holden, presiding at a meeting of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, estimated that the amount of national debts of Great Britain, Germany and United States at the end of the war would be respectively £6,418,000,000, £8,300,000,000, and £2,600,000,000. The figure given for Germany does not include the debts of the various states.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

SIX CHINESE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

PEKING.—The Russian authorities on the Manchurian frontier have arrested six Chinese under suspicious circumstances. The Chinese were searched and had six and a half million roubles in their possession. It is believed that the money was for Bolshevist propaganda.

BRITISH ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 30.

The Ministry of Labour announces that in view of Government's decision regarding the constitution of armies of occupation, no further applications for release of pivotal men or others on special grounds can be considered.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The All-India Ayurvedic Conference concluded its sessions to-day. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who addressed the delegates announced that he contemplated to utilise one lakh of rupees he received from a Marwari friend in Calcutta for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College and an Ayurvedic Botanical Garden under the auspices of the Hindu University.

The Conference passed resolutions calling upon all Ayurvedic colleges in India to adopt the syllabus laid down by the All-India Education Department, requesting the sub-committees of Vaids and Hakims to continue researches in unidentified drugs, thanking the excise commissioner of Bengal for issuing a circular exempting certain Ayurvedic preparations from the operations of the Excise Act and requesting other provincial officers to adopt the same liberal policy, appealing to district boards and municipalities to assist the cause of Ayurved, and thanking certain non-official members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils for their continued support during debates in those bodies. The last resolution appealed to Government to nominate representatives in the councils when questions relating to Ayurvedic subjects are to be discussed.

INDIAN CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

RESULT OF DELIBERATIONS.

THANKS TO VICEROY AND MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The following proceedings of the fifth Chiefs Conference on January 25th are published:—

The Maharaja of Gwalior said:—

"Your Excellency, on account of the mournful event which happened in the Royal Family the banquet, which was to have come of on the 24th of this month, had to be regretfully postponed. As President of the Reception Committee, which was formed in connection with the banquet, it is my privilege to request Your Excellency to present on our behalf this sword to our esteemed brother His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala who so ably represented us last year at the Imperial Conference in London. It is painful for us all that a deplorable mishap should have led to an alteration in the plans for the presentation, but I may say that anyhow it will be a great pleasure to His Highness to receive this sword from the hands of Your Excellency."

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—"Your Highness. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to present this sword to you today on behalf of your brother princes. I should like to thank you also personally myself for the dignity and self-restraint with which you exercised the functions of a representative of the States at the Imperial Conference and I congratulate you."

His Excellency then presented the sword to the Maharaja of Patiala.

THANKS TO VICEROY AND MR. MONTAGU.

The Maharaja of Jaipur said:—

"Your Excellency and Your Highnesses:—Perhaps it is not necessary to make any introductory remarks in moving the following resolution which stands in my name, but on an unique occasion like this it may not be inopportune to say that whatever help we were able to render in the prosecution of the late war, was readily given because we thought that it was our paramount duty to serve our King-Emperor with whole-hearted devotion and without the least idea of claiming privileges and honours in return. It is not our object at the present moment to embarrass the Government which appreciates fully our war efforts, but to co-operate with them in removing certain anomalies which have crept in in our relations with the Imperial Government. I may assure them on behalf of my brother Princes that we do not approach them in a captious spirit, eager to find fault with them and their officers, but only to draw attention to the disabilities we are working under and ask for a solution in a spirit of sympathy and justice. I move the following resolution:—

"'This Conference of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs desires to express its sincerest gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India for the solicitude shown by them in their report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms for promoting the welfare of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and safeguarding their interests. They are especially grateful for the assurance that no constitutional changes which may take place will impair the rights, dignities and privileges secured to them by treaties sanads and engagements.

"'This Conference also desires to place on record its deep sense of appreciation of His Excellency, Lord Chelmsford's noble endeavours in bringing together the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, and giving them an opportunity for free and frank discussion and friendly exchange of views with their brother Princes and the Government of India on all matters affecting their States. They are specially grateful for the confidence His Excellency reposed in them, where questions of Imperial interests were concerned; thus bringing the Princes and Chiefs of India in closer touch with the Imperial Government and encouraging them to take an active interest in problems, not only of India, but of the whole Empire.'"

The resolution was put and carried.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

"Your Highnesses:—I appreciate very highly the friendly spirit which promoted His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur to move this resolution and the sentiments to which it gives expression. It will be a great encouragement to the Secretary of State and to myself to know that our efforts to associate the great Princes of India more closely with the Government of this Great Empire and to improve our mutual relations are so gratefully recognised, and I can assure you that those efforts will not be relaxed. I thank Your Highnesses most warmly on behalf of myself and the Secretary of State, to whom I shall not fail to communicate the terms of this resolution.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S SPEECH.

The Maharaja of Gwalior said:—

"Your Excellency:—Now that this Conference is coming to an end, it is fitting that I should offer on behalf of my brother Princes and myself some observations on matters of general interest as well as on the useful experience which the present session has brought us all. On the first day of our meeting, Your Excellency's remarkable address brought home to us more clearly than ever the complexity of the Indian States' problem, as well as the difficulty of finding for it a suitable solution. It seems more suitable that I should at the outset briefly allude to certain epoch-making events which by their importance

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

VOTING AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PROPOSAL TO DO AWAY WITH BALLOT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy yesterday. After adopting the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year and sanctioning the grant of Rs. 7,500 for the construction of the hanging garden at Malabar Hill for two years more, the Corporation proceeded to discuss, among other things, a proposal to conduct the presidential election of the Corporation by open voting instead of by ballot. The discussion was not ended when the Corporation adjourned.

The estimate of total revenue for the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 4,960,472, was adopted at Rs. 22,105,472 and of expenditure at Rs. 17,932,592 and of the closing balance at Rs. 4,172,880 being Rs. 817,592 less than the opening balance.

MALABAR HILL GARDENS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 7327 of the 17th March 1913, sanctioning the laying-out of a hanging garden on the slopes of the Malabar Hill. In the original scheme it was proposed to carry out the work by spreading it over five seasons and to spend about Rs. 7,500 each season, the estimate for the work being Rs. 37,500. The provision in the current year's budget for this work is accordingly the last instalment. The work, however, has not yet been completed owing to the circumstances explained in the Executive Engineer's note No. E R 56-A. a copy of which is forwarded herewith, and it will be necessary to make the provision for the work for a couple of years more as suggested by the Executive Engineer. I, therefore, request the approval of the Corporation to the grant of Rs. 7,500 for the construction of the garden being continued for two years more."

The note from the Executive Engineer, referred to above, was as follows:

"In the original scheme for laying out a hanging garden on the slopes of the Malabar Hill approved under Corporation Resolution No. 7327 of 17th March 1913, it was proposed to carry out the work by spreading it over five seasons and to spend about Rs. 7,500 each season, the estimate for the work being roughly Rs. 37,500. The provision in the current year's budget is accordingly the last (5th) instalment. It may be pointed out that the ground over which the garden is being laid out was a hilly, undeveloped land overgrown with rank vegetation and scraggy bushes, trees, etc., and the bulk of the provision had to be spent in clearing and levelling the ground before a comprehensive scheme could be outlined and the exact lines on which the work should proceed could be determined. Further, in the absence of better watering arrangements much of the labour was used in watering the plants and maintaining the portion developed. Last year a water main (costing some Rs. 4,000) with hydrants was laid and this has greatly facilitated operations. In order to complete the whole scheme much more work has to be done such as planting of rare and useful trees in suitable positions without interfering with the future outlook of the garden, construction of arches, pergollas, covered pathways, view points, etc., etc., so as to render the garden more attractive. It will, therefore, be necessary to make provision for this work for a couple of years more and a provision of Rs. 7,500 in addition to the provision for maintaining the garden has accordingly been made in the budget proposals for the next year."

On the motion of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, seconded by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, approval was given to the grant being continued for two years as suggested in the Commissioner's letter.

INTRODUCTION OF DANGEROUS DISEASES BY SEA.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit moved:

"That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner whether the provisions at present in force for checking and controlling the introduction of dangerous diseases into the City by sea are efficient and, if they are not, to suggest such steps as would minimise the chances of the introduction of such diseases by sea."

Sir Dinshah Petit said he was actuated to bring forward this proposition from what he had learnt when he sat as their representative on the committee appointed by Government to inquire into the charges that had been made by Dr. Dadachanji against certain actions of the Port Health Officer. He found that there was a complete absence of co-ordination between the Municipal Health Officer and other Municipal authorities on the one hand and the Port Health Officer and other Port authorities on the other, with regard to preventing the introduction of dangerous diseases into the city by sea. Considering the question of the city's health, it was absolutely necessary that complete co-ordination should exist between the two authorities. The Port Health Officer appeared to have been under the impression, whether rightly or wrongly, that he was not governed by the Municipal Act but was controlled by the Port regulations only, and that so far as the latter regulations were concerned he was not liable to comply with the regulations framed under the Municipal Act. Whatever that be, he (the speaker) thought, in view of the great necessity of establishing perfect co-ordination between the two departments, that the Medical Relief Committee should enquire into the existing state of things and suggest measures to establish that co-ordination.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

TRAMCAR STOPPAGES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That the attention of the Tramways Com-

(Continued on page 8.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

RISE IN MORTALITY.

627 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

A rise has again taken place in the city's mortality, the total number of deaths from all causes on Wednesday being 627 as against 607 on Tuesday and 124 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 437 attacks and 386 deaths on Wednesday as against 460 and 400 on the preceding day. There were 4 attacks and 1 death from small-pox on Wednesday.

The mortality from all causes was as follows in the different wards of the city on Wednesday: Fort 14, Mandvi 55, Bhuleshwar 60, Girgaum 41, Byculla 123, Parel 107, Mahim 100, Harbour, docks, railways and, homeless 4, and Hospitals 53.

Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follow in the different sections of the city on Wednesday:—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	3	7
Fort, Southern	1	0
Fort, Northern	8	7
Esplanade	6	4
Mandvi	7	6
Chukla	3	1
Umarkhadi	16	16
Dongri	11	10
Market	6	5
Dhobi Talao	10	8
Fanaswadi	6	7
Bhuleshwar	6	5
Khara Talao	4	2
Kumbharwada	3	2
Khetwadi	6	5
Girgaum	10	9
Chowpati	7	6
Walkeshwar	2	2
Mahalakshmi	20	17
Mazagon	36	28
Tarwadi	30	22
Second Nagpada	6	6
Kamatipura	15	14
Tardeo	12	12
Byculla	47	41
First Nagpada	2	2
Parel	40	39
Sewri	25	22
Sion	14	18
Mahim	8	7
Worli	64	57
Harbour, Docks, Railways and Homeless	3	3

CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

PROPOSED AERIAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Messrs. Spalding and Company of Calcutta are now registering applications for accommodation for pleasure flights by aeroplane round Calcutta at charges of Rs. 50 for adults and Rs. 25 for children. The aeroplanes, which the company are bringing out, will arrive about the end of March. It is of the largest kind constructed and equipped with four Puc engines aggregating about 1,200 horse-power and giving a speed of 120 miles per hour.

A representative of the "Empire," who made enquiries, says that the Company hope to start shortly a daily service from Calcutta to Darjeeling, and an aerodrome and landing ground on a space of 100 acres is now being prepared at Dum Dum from which flights will commence. It is calculated that the journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling will be made in 3 hours and the fares, when the service starts, will be about Rs. 80 for each passenger. Passengers will be carried from Calcutta to Siliguri in large planes and from Siliguri to Darjeeling in smaller planes. This change at Siliguri is necessitated by lack of a landing space in Darjeeling, sufficiently large for bigger machines.

Other services, to be opened, include Calcutta to Puri in about 3 hours' Calcutta to Ranchi, Calcutta to Dacca, Calcutta to Delhi via Bankipore, Benares, Allahabad Cawnpore and Ambala, Calcutta to Lahore, and on to Rawalpindi and Peshawar with a service from Ambala to Simla, Cheutta, Chittagong and Rangoon. The larger planes will carry 25 passengers and smaller ones 14 passengers, the former have a range of 400 miles and the latter 600 miles.

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

OPENS MEMBERSHIP TO LADIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

By a resolution passed and confirmed at the extraordinary general meeting, the European Association has completely opened its membership to women. An appeal to European ladies to join in large numbers is about to issue. It is thought they will be in many ways a great accession of strength to the Association and particularly useful for propaganda in England as they revisit the home country oftener and for longer periods than men.

ALL-INDIA SRI VAISHNAVA CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The All-India Sri Vaishnava Conference was held yesterday evening at Madhav Baug under the Presidency of Swami Anantacharya of Prathivad Bayankar Mutt, Kanchi. A large number of delegates were present from all parts of the country and the proceedings began with an address of welcome to the delegates by Sheth Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The President then delivered his speech in Hindi. Resolutions were then passed expressing sorrow at the untimley death of Prince John, and at the demise of H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah and feeling thankful for the termination of the war successfully for the Allies. The first two resolutions were put from the chair and Mr. G. S. Raghavan moved the third resolution and Pandit Ganesh Dutta Sastri seconded it. All the resolutions were passed unanimously. The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

STRIKE AT WORLI PUMPING STATION.

CONCESSIONS AVERT SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

A little excitement was caused yesterday at the Love Grove (Sewage) Pumping and Compressor Station, Worli, when about 50 to 60 men employed on the morning shift refused to work until their demand for increase in wages was satisfied. On the 24th January, the men. drivers, oilmen and coolies formally submitted the following application to the Commissioner:—

Bombay, 24th January, 1919.

To,
The Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Sir,

We the Staff of the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations most humbly and respectfully beg to lay the following few lines before your honour and hope they will meet with immediate and favourable consideration:—

The prices of food stuffs and other necessities are gone nearly three times than what they were in 1905. Even the prices at the shop opened by the Municipality at the Love Grove are nearly the same. Though the oilmen, firemen and coolies are given an increase in their salary, it goes very difficult for them to meet both the ends. While the salaries of drivers are the same what were budgetted in 1905. Under the present circumstances one in their position can only imagine how hard it must be for them to maintain themselves according to their standard. Even the employees of the R. I. M. Dockyard got a substantial increase to meet present higher demands. We therefore, hope you will kindly relieve us of our troubles by giving a permanent increase to those who haven't got it and also war allowances as other employers give.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.
The Staff of the L. G. P. & C. Stations.

Through,
1. The Acting First Engineer, L. G. P. & C. Stations.
2. The Dy. Exe. Engineer, Mechanical Branch.
3. The Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

Owing to red-tapism, the application has had to pass through three channels in order to reach the Commissioner. The men waited for 3 or 4 days for a reply, and on the morning of the 28th the men saw Mr. E. G. Cameron, Deputy Executive Engineer, who informed them that some would get the allowance and others would not. Not satisfied with this indefinite reply, the men approached Mr. Jordan, one of the Assistant Engineers and asked for enlightenment in regard to Mr. Cameron's enigmatic reply. But Mr. Jordan could not give any satisfactory reply, perhaps as he himself did not know what it all meant. Yesterday morning the men went to the work station and when they saw Mr. Cameron's motor car there, they went up to him with a view to represent their case. But it is said that Mr. Cameron, instead of hearing them, drove away from the place. After this, the men did not go in for work as usual, but collected in the compound. Mr C. C. Turner, Assistant First Engineer, after enquiring from the men the cause of their not going to work, is said to have threatened them with shooting—"*Goli Marega*" being the actual words said to have been used by him. It appears that he called them names and told them that they would not get anything. And then drove them out of the compound.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MONIE.

The Commissioner, the Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. Cameron himself were all telephoned for and arrived soon afterwards at the Pumping Station. The Commissioner inquired into the cause of the strike among the men and as they represented their case, he took down the names of some who he thought were playing a prominent part in the affair. They were threatened with prosecution and in the sequel it will be noticed that a prosecution has been actually started against some of them. It is reported that while the Commissioner was for redressing the grievances of the men by giving them some allowances, Messrs. Cameron and Turner—not the Health Officer—were opposed to it. In the meanwhile an attempt was made to run the work with the aid of some men from the Municipal workshops, but it appears several of them declined to work, as they could not stand the smell. However, sometime after midday, a notice signed by Mr. Cameron was put up to the effect that an allowance of 10 per cent. had already been sanctioned from June 1918 (it appears that the men have not yet received any allowance) and that an additional allowance of 10 per cent. would be sanctioned. As regards the permanent increase of pay, the notice says that the Municipal Commissioner will consider the matter when the revision of the scale of pay of outdoor staff next comes up before him. The men are advised to place any other grievances they may have before Mr. Cameron, the Deputy Executive Engineer, and they should be satisfied with what they have got for the present. After this notice was put up, the men agreed to return to work and with the second shift which is at 4 p.m., the regular work commenced.

PROSECUTION OF STRIKERS.

It is stated that Messrs. Cameron and Turner were strongly in favour of making an example of some of the men for going on strike, and in the afternoon yesterday, Mr. Turner went to the Mazagon Police Court and filed a complaint against six of the firemen and coolies, in the Court of Mr. Setalvad. Notices have been served under the Municipal Act on the men whose names are (1) Mahadu Bhicka, (2) Sonu Ithu, (3) Pandu Dev, (4) Laxman Tukaram, (5) Soma Bapu, and (6) Malya Balu, requiring them to attend Court to-day. Before the complaint was filed Mr. Setalvad seems to have remarked to Mr. Turner that when the postmen went on strike last year they were not prosecuted and that it was not proper to prosecute these men. The case is coming up to-day and further excitement has been caused among the workmen, who have to work in a very dirty and dangerous atmosphere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

mittee be invited to articles 6 and 11 of the Deed of Concession, dated the 7th August, 1905, between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, and particularly to clauses (B) and (C) of article 11 under which the Commissioner has been vested with a power to make regulations regarding the distances at which carriages using the tramway should be allowed to follow one after the other, and the stopping of carriages using the Tramway, and to the accompanying correspondence on the subject, and they be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the desirability of asking the Commissioner to frame regulations under that Clause particularly for tram cars staying at stopping stations and other places from some cause or another."

Dr. Sukhia said it sometimes happened, when a car stopped on account of derailment or some other cause, that ten or twelve other cars would stop behind it and stand so near each other that people could not cross the road for a great length of it. Once he had noticed these cars standing one behind the other so close to each other on Cruickshank Road that one could not cross the road between the Cama Hospital and the St. Xavier's College. It was essential for the convenience and safety of the public that some regulation should be framed preventing the cars from stopping too near each other.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved a proposition that the resolution, passed by the Corporation last year expressing the opinion that the election of the President should be by ballot, be rescinded.

Dr. Javle said the previous resolution had been carried by a snatch vote. He did not think any change was necessary in the system of electing the president by open voting. Voting by ballot would not prevent canvassing, which would go on in spite of it.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji was also in favour of Dr. Javle's proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said the previous resolution had been carried not by a snatch vote but at a meeting where 40 members were present out of which 31 voted, while at to-day's meeting not even 31 members were present. Besides they should give a trial to voting by ballot before they decided to drop that system. If the new system had been given a trial and not proved successful that would have been a ground for dropping it. He was of opinion that the new system should be given a fair trial.

UNSEEMLY CANVASSING.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said their experience in regard to elections of president in past years had not been satisfactory and he thought, therefore, that the system of voting by ballot should be given a trial. Not only did the candidates for the presidential chair canvass votes, which was against the resolution they had passed in 1912, but he knew of cases in which they had robbed each other of their votes. In one case a candidate felt confident that he would get eleven votes but on the day of election he found those votes had not been given to him. Dealing with the argument that members should have the courage to vote according to the promise they might have made, he (the speaker) asked them to take human nature as it was. The resolution they had passed some time ago affirming that candidates should not canvass votes had been disregarded almost every year. The public at present were not aware of the manner in which some of their presidents had obtained that post of honour. If they knew it they would not attach so much honour to it. He found, when the present president was elected, that some candidates had already been busy canvassing votes for the next April's election—one year in advance. And one of them had commenced canvassing votes twenty-one months in advance. (Laughter). At one time,—in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's time,—this office of president carried great dignity. His (the speaker's) experience of these elections was so bitter that he was no longer a candidate for it. He was strongly in favour of election by ballot.

MR. DHONDY'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that when he entered the Corporation there was one great authority—the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. They used to discuss with Sir Pherozeshah the claims of different persons and if they were convinced by his arguments they voted for the man selected by him. Since his death, however, they almost invariably found strong pressure being brought to bear upon members by different candidates. He knew several members had promised their vote to three candidates for the presidential chair and the result would be that the three candidates under the impression that they had got a majority of votes would fight out the election.

The discussion of this proposition had not been finished, when the Corporation adjourned.

EXPORTFROM UNITED KINGDOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued:—A telegram received by the Government of India from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India announces that the export from the United Kingdom of the following articles is now permitted without license:—Manganese and manganese ore, manganese peroxide and ferro-manganese, tungsten ores, flax and linen goods, hemp of Alei Kin and sandalwood for medicinal purposes, sandalwood oil, mahogany and hard wood. A general import license valid till 1st July has been issued for the import into the United Kingdom of Cassia Lignea hides, wet and dry pimento. It is also stated that the existing general license for the import of the following articles will be continued until the 1st July, 1919:—Pladders casing and sausage, skins, coffee, horns and hoofs, tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured including cigars and cigarettes.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

MR. WIGNETT'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held this afternoon. Mr. J. H. Wignett, the Master, presided. In presenting the report of the committee for the last year, Mr. Wignett made a lengthy speech dealing with various subjects the committee had considered during the year. While congratulating themselves on the happy issue of the war he did not lose sight of the many intricate problems arising out of it. He referred to the relations between capital and labour and said:—We must move heaven and earth to bring capital and labour together on the common basis of unlimited production, and I believe that if we do that, as America has been able to do, we shall, on the one hand, give the capitalist a fair return for his outlay and, on the other hand, ensure to the labourer reasonable hours of work and a fair living wage and with that we shall put an end, I hope, to those continual strikes and differences which are seriously retarding the development of commerce, and if allowed to continue will inevitably relegate us to a mean position in the list of the world producers.

Mr. Wignett next dealt with the Reform Scheme and after repeating the views of the Association submitted to the Government, he said:—It behoves us to do all we reasonably can to secure such safeguards by means of adequate representation as will ensure the protection of European interests and a correct expression of European opinion. We have, therefore, suggested in our statement to the Franchise Committee that in view of the reduction of the British official element under the Reform Scheme, at least twenty representatives should be given to the Europeans of Bengal, of whom thirteen should be assigned to Calcutta, three being returned by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and this Association as at present. We claim communal representation because no reason has been assigned why the European community should not elect its own representatives.

I. D. F. ACT.

Referring to the administration of the Indian Defence Force Act and the Industrial Compulsion Bill, he said that in these two matters the military authorities and Government were adopting a line of policy utterly regardless of the sacrifice already made by the mercantile and trading communities and which if persisted in, would paralyse trade and commerce. We recognise that the I.D.F. Act has effectually killed the volunteer spirit, but at the same time we also recognise that in a country like this some form of military service is necessary. I do not consider, however, that any act as drastic as the present one is necessary nor must we allow ourselves again to be placed hopelessly in the hands of the military authorities. Compulsory military service is repugnant to the British race and while we concede that in India it is necessary, we must be careful to see that it does not unnecessarily hamper and restrict us in our business. It must be simple in character. Compulsory training should, in my opinion, cease at the age of thirty-five and be purely voluntary after that age. He suggested that a special board might be constituted to deal with such matters, as leave out of India and exemptions; other details of administration being vested in the commanding officers. He next dealt with the Bengal Police Service and the recommendation of the Public Services Commission with regard to it and said that it may be found possible to so improve the prospects of officers as to satisfy them and to attract suitable young men in future.

In protesting against the imposition of the Excess Profits Tax he said.—"We cannot but regard it as unreasonable and calculated to affect seriously the industrial and the commercial development of the country." After adoption of the report Mr. F. E. Bushby was elected new master for the current year.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor visited several institutions of the Servants of India Society yesterday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mrs. Curtis visited the Y.M.C.A. Huts on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon.

There was a dinner party at Government House last night. Mrs. Owen has arrived at Government House.

Rear Admiral Gaunt, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies stations and Mrs. Gaunt arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon from Madras by H.M.S. Venus. They will remain there for about nine days and then proceed to Rangoon and Port Blair before returning to Bombay. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Gaunt are staying in Government House.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here on Thursday afternoon. He is staying with Mr. Gandhi at Mr. Revashanker Jagjiwan's, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, and expects to be here till the 2nd February.

WAR LECTURES.

An illustrated lantern lecture on "Belgium and the Germans" will be given in the St. Stanislaus Hall, Bandra, on Friday, 31st January at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). by Captain Arendt who is one of the members of a deputation of French and Belgium lecturers at present touring in India. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, will preside. Admission is free

The first match in the semi-final of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on Wednesday, the 29th instant between the Poona United Hockey Club and the Indian Pay Cutters and resulted in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

INDIAN CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

appear to me to claim priority of mention. The Armistice which was signed on November 11th, marked for the Allies the happy ending of the greatest War known to history, involving a heart-breaking expenditure of blood and treasure. There is, in this occasion, for deep thankfulness to the Ordainer of human affairs. We now look forward to the conclusion of a just and lasting Peace a peace which, we trust, will not only secure tranquillity to the British Empire for a long time to come, but will also bring about a fair adjustment of the rights of all races and communities. I refer to the glorious end of the War to recall what has rendered its achievement possible. Bearing in mind the part played in the war by the British Empire, I think it is no exaggeration to say that it was the absolute unity of that composite structure which operated most powerfully towards that end, and if I may raise a further question, only to supply an equally obvious answer, what rendered such perfect cohesion possible. It was the personality of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, which has won him an ample and firm place in the affections of his people. It is not the sentiment which only tradition breeds that I express, but a reduction from the world's history when I say that a hereditary throne is the greatest binding and welding force in the life of nations and communities. We the Princes of India rejoice to find on all sides undeniable evidence of attachment to the British throne and it inspires us with the brightest hopes for the good of humanity and the peace of the world to find the British throne, to which we are bound by very close ties, more secure than ever before, and, I may say, in consequence of the great struggle which has thrown many a crown into the melting pot. This security, which is broad based upon the affection and goodwill of the people, is, we firmly believe, going shortly to find its counter part in the adoption of liberal measures calculated to improve the machinery of the Governance of India. These measures, which are irrevocably promised, will bring in their train enhanced loyalty and contentment in India and the ampler they can be made with a due regard for the conditions that are and the quicker they can be enforced the greater will be their certain result. I am not using the language of convention, but I speak from conviction when I say that both amplitude and expedition are assured by the combination which we all regard to be of happy augury, viz., the continuation of your Excellency's Viceroyalty and the reappointment to the Secretaryship of State for India of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu. The recent elevation of our distinguished countryman Sir Satyendra Sinha to the peerage and his appointment to an office in the British Government is an example of true insight, great political imagination and what is even more important, of genuine honesty of purpose and we refuse to credit the libel from wherever it emanates that in this measure of simple justice to a people there is even the slightest taint of party or other questionable tactics. The recognition of India's rights is further emphasised by her direct representation in the Peace Conference and in the inclusion of our illustrious brother the Maharaja of Bikaner amongst the delegates to Versailles. We recognize the determination to accord to the Indian States their rightful place in the fabric of the British Empire. For all this our heartfelt thanks are due to your Excellency's insight into existing conditions, Mr. Montagu's powerful grasp of facts no less than to the sympathy and sense of justice of the British Cabinet. To all of them we are also grateful for the generous appreciation of our services during the war.

RESULTS OF CONFERENCE.

After referring to some of the points referred to by the Viceroy his Highness said:—As regards the results achieved by the present conference in respect of the important subjects that came before us for discussion, I will only make a brief reference here on each point. We have decided by majority that a definite line should be drawn hereafter between the sovereign and others. As regards the question of the examination of treaties and the need of codifying and standardising past usage, we have appointed a special committee to thrash out this question with the Government of India and make suggestions at our next meeting. We have unanimously decided in favour of the early establishment of an organisation of Princes, which is to be hereafter called by the name of "Narendra Mandal" (in English "Chamber of Princes"). We have carried resolutions for the establishment of commissions of enquiry and for the election of standing committees as outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, but with slight modification. We have cordially and unanimously supported the proposition of direct political relations between all the important States and the Imperial Government.

A committee has been appointed to deal with the question of precedence. We have also decided that this conference recommends that the consideration of the question of the means to be provided for joint deliberation between the Government of India and the Princes should be postponed until the Chamber of Princes and Chiefs has been established and until the result of the proposals made for the introduction of the reforms in British India is definitely know. I am afraid I have taxed your Highnesses' patience rather long, but the importance of the occasion and the magnitude of the interests involved redered this unavoidable. While thanking your Excellency for the patience and sympathy with which you have guided our deliberations, we earnestly hope that our labours will bear rich fruit in the near future.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy then said:—I thank your Highness for the reply which you have just made to my opening address at the commencement of this conference. The text of the reply only reached my hands a few minutes before this sitting and you will not expect me, therefore, in such circumstances to deal off-hand with the important matters which have been discussed in it. I have already alluded to them in my opening speech, but I can assure your Highnesses that all that has passed in debate here and the views which have been expressed in your Highness's reply will receive our most careful consideration. I think we all agree that the debates this year have been of special interest and I am sure that they have been of valu to us. It is always a great pleasure to me personally to have this opportunity of meeting your Highnesses here, enabling you to discuss with me and with other members of my Government the problems which you have at heart and I can assure you that we are all of us delighted to see you and discuss things with you. It now only remains for me to wish your Highnesses good-bye and a safe return to your States and to express the hope that you may be all here once again in November to consider the important matters which we discussed at these conferences. May I say that to constitute a permanent record of this conference a photograph will be taken immediately after our adjournment to-day? I now wish your Highnesses good-bye and thank you for your attendence here and for the fruitful discussions which have taken place. (Applause).

THE AGA KHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the speech of Mr. Yakub Hussan which he recently delivered at the Victoria Public Hall Madras and reported in "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th instant with a mixed feeling of surprise and regret, particularly that part of it in which he sets forth his objections to the appointment of his Highness the Aga Khan as a Ruler of Mesopotamia. I am not concerned here with Mr. Yakub Hussan's protest. It is his burst of vituperation against the personality of the Aga Khan and his religion that compels me to write a few lines in the hope that Mr. Yakub Hussan may read them and correct his false visions.

Mr Yakub Hussan is an Hon. Member of the Governor's Council in Madras and as such, he should have known his responsibility and restrained himself from giving expression to that of which he had not the first-hand knowledge or to have made statements calculated to mislead the people. At any rate his sense of self-respect, dignity and honour should have restrained him from hurling abuses against the Aga Khan and his religion. It is easy to abuse anybody, but abuse is no argument, it reveals the man within. It does not hurt even in the smallest degree those against whom it is employed. Ill words and reproachful language prove ineffectual even from pulpit or press.

For a Mahomedan of the position and knowledge of Mr. Yakub Hussan to profess complete ignorance of the descent of the Aga Khan, which is known to Moslems thoroughout the length and breadth of Asia, Africa and Europe, is very surprising. I may tell him that his Highness the Aga Khan is the lineal descendant of the Prophet Muhammad and is the forty-ninth Imam of the Shiah Imami Ismailis. This is an undisputed fact. Mr. Yakub Hussan can, if he wishes to, satisfy himself on this point by referring to several treatises dealing with the lines of the Aga Khan. There is always the risk in going beyond one's domain, with the result that the man falls in a trap very easily. This is exactly the position of Mr. Yakub Hussan who while defaming the Aga Khan and his religion commits glaring errors of judgment.

What he says of the Aga Khan and his religion is simply an hearsay. I challenge him to point out a single instance where the religion of the Aga Khan forbid his followers from offering prayers or that it tells them not to fast during Ramzan or not to go on Pilgrimage. They offer prayers keep fasts like other Moslems and those whom circumstances allow go on Pilgrimage also. Every follower gives one-eighth part of his daily, monthly or yearly income to the Aga Khan, not as Mr. Yakub Hussan alleges for buying salvation and redemption from sins but for maintaining religious institutions. Such a system is in vogue among the Bohras and the Christians.

It is transparent that Mr. Yakub Hussan had evidently cogent arguments to advance in support of his protest. What he does is this that he defames the Aga Khan and his religion thinking that thereby he would stir up the people of India to raise their voice in the manner done by him. No clear conscience will ever do such an act even for enormous gain. There is no greater sin than decouncing the religion of another sect and no religion to my knowledge instructs us to do so. His reference to an unfortunate event which is a score of years old, was at that place unnecessary in view of the fact that the law courts had already pronounced their judgment over it. Here Mr. Yakub Hussan endeavoured to dig the ground to bring up again what had been buried in it 20 years ago and I should not be surprised to see Government of Madras taking an action in the matter. But on my part, I regret, the path on which Mr. Yakub Hussan has, perhaps unconsciously trodden.—Yours, etc.,

EDRIS D. G. HAZI.

C/o. H. H. Sir Aga Khan's Bungalow,
Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates at the election of two ordinary Fellows by registered graduates of the Bombay University to be held on Friday, the 14th February:—P. V. Kane, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Professor V. G. Kale, M.A., Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya, Esq., B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Professor Tejumal Karamchand Shahani, M.A., G. S. Marathey, Esq., M.A., A.I.A., Professor Vithalrai M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Damodar Ganesh Padhye, Esq., M.A., and Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, L. M. and S., M.D., F.R.C.S.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESS ANSWERED

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered here a public lecture last night on "the work before us", before a large gathering of Indians. The lecturer prefaced his remarks by pointing out how successful the last sessions of the Congress had been and said he desired to answer certain charges made against them through misapprehension. The first charge made against the Congress was they had dropped the resolution welcoming the Prince of Wales to India. Regarding that he said this—and he knew he was voicing the views of every Congress-man and Congress-women—that when the Prince of Wales arrives in India they would extend his Royal Highness a most cordial welcome. The reasons why this resolution was dropped were known to those who took part in their deliberations. They were that no definite date had been fixed for his Highness's arrival and it was thought premature to pass such a resolution. It was further thought that his Highness would go to the Dominions first and, as the present year was one of scarcity owing to famine, influenza, and causes relating to the war, they took it that they would not be misunderstood if, under these circumstances, the resolution of welcome was held in abeyance. In any case he once more desired to make it absolutely clear that a most cordial welcome would await his Royal Highness whenever he arrived in India and that the Congress people would be the first to welcome him.

Referring to the other charges he said the reason why they did not pass a resolution about what were called the submerged classes was that the Congress represented the country as a whole and it never intended to raise class or racial distinctions. It was in no way due to any want of sympathy with those classes.

CONGRESS AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

With regard to full Responsible Government for the provinces he wished to point out that the matter was most exhaustively discussed both in the Subjects Committee and the Congress speeches on this resolution both for and against, could not have been excelled anywhere and the final decision was arrived at after the fullest deliberation. They might be wrong in their final judgment, but they could not be charged with doing things in slipshod fashion. In this connection he wished to point out the insistent demand made by those known as backward provinces, and in the Subjects Committee it was a tenant-delegate who spoke most feelingly for demanding the right to control Police and Justice. With regard to the Congress Deputation he said the resolution did not mean that the Deputation as a body would not be entitled after the members conferring amongst themselves to exercise its discretion in its dealings with statesmen in England. Speaking on the subject matter before them the Pandit pointed out the strong forces they had to fight against. He said the Indo-British Association by individual contributions of Rs. 120 from its members had collected 12 lakhs of rupees to defeat their just aspirations and he appealed for unity. He appealed to the opponents of the resolution not to indulge in mutual quarrels and make their task harder. They had pressed their views to the best of their abilities and now if they could not see their way to yield to the majority, they should at least not hamper their progress. The Pandit then exhorted his audience to establish Congress committees in every hamlet and carry political education among the masses. That, he said, was the most essential work for them and once that was done they would reach their goal immediately.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES.

The Bombay Government notify amendments under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, published in Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 8216, dated the 10th December, 1915.

The following rule will be substituted for the existing rule 6:—

6. (1) No motor vehicles shall be used (save in accordance with rule 14 or for the purpose of procuring registration)—

(a) unless it has been registered by the registering authority, and

(b) unless the registration certificate granted in respect of it is in force.

(2) Registration certificates granted in accordance with rule 73 and schedule D shall expire on the 31st December in the year in which they are granted but shall be renewable.

(3) Registration certificates granted before the 18th December, 1918, shall expire on the 28th February, 1919.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this rule any registration certificate granted under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of British India other than the Presidency of Bombay or in any State in India included in schedule H shall be valid in the Presidency of Bombay until the date of its expiry.

No fee shall be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is made before the expiry of the certificate.

MARYAT CUP FINAL.

The following is the result of the Maryat Cup Final played yesterday at Bombay Gymkhana:—

Major J. G. Rendall beat V. Fox, 6—1, 6—1.

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

50,000 Half-Watt

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"PHILIPS" LAMPS

IN ASSORTED VOLTAGES AND CANDLE POWER

Just consider what must be the Public Demand for these Lamps!

Telegrams.—"PRECIOUS," BOMBAY. Telephone.—No. 2447.

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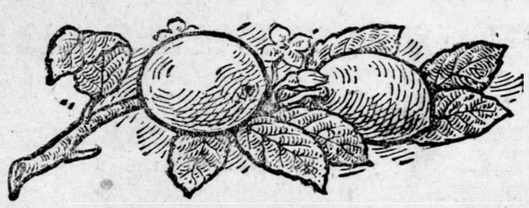

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Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

It gives new life and energy.

However robust your normal health, the climate must have an effect more or less, and as you doubtless wish to shake off that "out of condition" feeling use the remedy always to hand.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the tried and trusted friend of hundreds of thousands. It is a natural remedy, removing the causes of:

NERVOUS DEBILITY. DEPRESSION. DISORDERED STOMACH. MALARIA. LACK OF VIGOUR. NEURASTHENIA. EXHAUSTION. DYSENTERY.

Its regular use ensures a return of full virility and perfect condition.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in aerated water is a splendid "peg" and most wonderful restorative.

It has achieved wonderful results in India, and all over the world by instantly revitalising the whole nervous organization and imparting a sense of physical and mental well beingn that ever fails to call forth congratulations.

It has been prescribed by physicians throughout the world, for over half a century, and still has no equal.

Dr Lalor's **Phosphodyne**

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

SAMURAI

COTTON SOCKS

Durable—Neat—Fashionable

SAMURAI Cotton Socks—Durable—neat—fashionable—Fits the ankles like Silk. Does not stretch nor discolour. In all fashionable colours and sizes. Over 100 doz. socks sold in the last three months. Buy a pair to-day and convince yourself. Prices from Rs. 6 to 18 per doz., according to size and quality. Samurai-Smart Socks for Smart Young men. *Mofussil orders promptly executed.*

Japanese Fine Arts,

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

C. B 571.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 30.)

Colonel William Earnest Jennings, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Ire.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), I.M.S., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of Major-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., resigned.

Captain J. C. Tate, on reversion from military duty, to be Political Agent in Kathiawar vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Berthon, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, acting Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits confirmed vice Mr. P. B Maibari, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, to exercise power to require security for good behaviour (section 110) and power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes (section 407 (2).

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to be Sindhi Translator to Government, vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Haveli for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The temporary appointment of Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Bakhsh Kadri, LL.B., as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, under the Provincial Civil Service Rules to extend for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The following Subordinate Judges in the Satara District to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district, pending further orders:—Jivanrao Hanumantrav Betigiri, Subordinate Judge, Satara; Vishnu Parashuram Raverkar, Subordinate Judge, Satara; Ramkrishna Bhaurao Gupte, Subordinate Judge, Wai; Shrinivas Annarav Padki, Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan; Gangadhar Moreshwar Phatak, Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur and Dahiwadi; Atmaram Ramchandra Gupte, Subordinate Judge, Islampur; Pralhad C. Divanji, Subordinate Judge, Tasgaon and Vita.

The following Subordinate Judges in the Bijapur District to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district, pending further orders:—M. DeSouza, Subordinate Judge, Bijapur; Vasudev Vishnu Phadke, Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal; Ramchandra Seshgirrav Savanur, Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, on reversion from military duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, on reversion from military duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Khan Saheb R. R. Mirza, reverting.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. W. W. Clifford, transferred.

Mr. Malcolm R. Kothavala, on return from military duty, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. Muhammad Shikandar Khan Fatteh Khan.

Mr. Muhammad Shikandar Khan Fatteh Khan, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Merwanji Ratanshah Parekh.

Mr. W. C. Holman, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the date of relief.

The following Subordinate Judges in the Ahmednagar District to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district, pending further orders:—

Dinshaw Mankji Mehta, Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar; Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar, Subordinate Judge, Parner and Shrigonda; Atmaram Ramchandra Karnik, Subordinate Judge, Karjat and Jamkhed; Balkrishna Govind Phatak, Subordinate Judge, Sheogaon, Newasa and Pathardi; Chandramukhram Dhanwantram Pandya, Subordinate Judge, Sangamner and Akola; Narayan Dattatrava Upponi, Subordinate Judge, Rahuri and Kopargaon.

The Subordinate Judges named above to exercise the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour (section 110). Power to try summarily (section 260).

Mr. Vishnu Bhaskar Parolekar to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar during the absence of Rao Bahadur Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., on leave or pending further orders. Mr. S. L. Ajrekar to act as Economic Botanist to Government, Bombay; Mr. G. S. Kulkarni to act as Assistant Professor of Mycology at the Agricultural College, Poona.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Gujarati vice Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., resigned.

The Personal Assistant to the Collector of Karachi to exercise and perform within the limits of the district of Karachi the powers and duties conferred by the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, upon a Commissioner.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, on return from military duty, to be Educational Inspector, Central Division, vice Mr. M. Hesketh, pending further orders.

Dr. C. J. J. Fox, B.Sc. (London), Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted furlough for nine months from 10th June, 1919, to 9th March, 1910.

Mr. M. Hesketh, on relief by Mr. F. W. Marrs, acted as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, from 3rd to 11th January, 1919, both days inclusive, vice Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Hungund.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur S. M. Mehta, L.M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 9th December, 1918.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Fozdar, L.M. & S. to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur S. M. Mehta, L.M. and S.

Major A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S., to be substantive pro tempore Civil Surgeon, First Class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S., reverted to military duty.

On return from military duty Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, A.C.G.I., Executive Engineer, is attached to the Ahmednagar District for famine duty.

Mr. Ganpatrao Krishnarao Gorakshakar, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted, privilege leave for three months from the date of relief combined with furlough up to and including 3rd February, 1920, and is permitted to retire from the service from the 4th idem on which date he attains the age of 55 years.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 10th April, 1919, or the subsequent date of relief.

On completion of six months' service in the Central Division Mr. Mithomal Pribhdas Mathrani, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Assistant Embarkation Staff Officer Class II.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. W. Wilson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and to retain his temporary rank whilst so employed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill, will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____ or order to the payment of Rs_____ at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____ day of _____ 1919.

The Signature.

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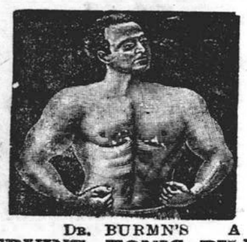

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Jan 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.926 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63.4 ,,
Dew Point	63.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0 644 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4 ,,
Minimum do.	73.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, W. WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	163 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day Of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8dill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8dill	
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thur.	30	m 10	0	25	10	30	m 4	26	19	8
		1	1a	28	6		4	6a	16	0
Fri.	31	m 10	45	26	8	31	m 5	4	18	9
	Feb.	11	34a	29	3	Feb.	4	47a	15	5
Sat.	1	m 11	28	27	5	1	m 5	41	17	10
							5	27a	15	1
Sun.	2	m 0	7	29	8	2	m 6	17	17	0
		0	10a	28	0		6	6a	15	1
Mon.	3	m 0	41	29	10	3	m 6	52	16	6
		0	54a	28	2		6	45a	15	7
Tues.	4	m 1	16	29	8	4	m 7	29	16	1
		1	40a	28	0		7	26a	16	5
Wed.	5	m 1	5s	29	2	5	m 8	9	16	0
		2	28a	27	7		8	10a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	30 (Thursday)	Sunrise.	7h. 14m.	Sunset.	6h. 30m.
	31 (Friday)	,,	7h. 14m.	,,	6h. 31m.
Feb.	1 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 14m.	,,	6h. 31m.
,,	2 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,,	6h. 32m.
,,	3 (Monday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,,	6h. 33m.
,,	4 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,,	6h. 33m.
,,	5 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,,	6h. 34m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	—	1d. 4h.	37-0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	—	8d. 0h.	22-2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	—	15d. 5h.	8-2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	—	23d. 7h.	17-7m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 1.36in., Lahore 0.52in., Hissar 0.30in., Ambala 1.07in. and Delhi 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the area of rainfall. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Multan. Day temperature is below normal except in the south-eastern districts, the deficiency exceeding 10 deg. in the west Punjab; night temperature is lower, but is still above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the south-west of the division; Mainpuri has had 0.15in., Cawnpore 0.23in. and Allahabad 0.94in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has risen throughout and is now in defect only in the eastern districts; night temperature exceeds the normal by 11 deg. to 14 deg. except at Jhansi, where it is only in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in the north of the division; Jacobabad has had 0.11in., Bikaner 0.10in. and Jaipur 0.18in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains moderately above normal in west Rajputana, but has diminished elsewhere. Temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in Sind and west Rajputana; at Mount Abu the deficiency exceeds 11 deg. throughout the 24 hours.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is generally below normal, the defect ranging up to 13 deg. at Surat; night temperature is above the average on the Kathiawar coast and in the south of Central India West, but is below it in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.20in. of rain. Amraoti 0.15in. and Chanda 0.13in. Skies are clear in the west and are lightly clouded in the east. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur. Night temperature has decreased rapidly and is nearly normal in the area of clear skies, but in the east of the reporting area it continues in considerable excess.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.20in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and is above it in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the north Bombay Deccan; with the clearer skies now prevailing night temperature has fallen rapidly except at Hyderabad and is below normal at Belgaum and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The winter depression in the Punjab has extended eastwards, but has diminished in intensity. It has determined nearly general rain in the east and north Punjab, upper Sind, north Rajputana and the United Provinces with the exception of the south-western districts. Local rain has also fallen in the Central Provinces and the north Konkan. There has been a rapid fall in night temperature except in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras.

Rainfall is likely to disappear from Sind, Rajputana and the Central Provinces, and may decrease in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th January, 1919.

The western depression, which has entered the Punjab, is unusually deep and is advancing towards Kashmir. Weather continued very disturbed over the greater part of northern and Central India, where widespread rainfall has again occurred. There has been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the north-west Frontier Province, north Baluchistan, Sind and Central India East; and local rain in Bihar, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Ranchi two inches; Gaya, Benares and Roorkee, one; Chakrata two; Meerut, Dehra Dun, Muktesar, Mussooree and Sialkot, one and a half; Simla one; Sonamarg three; Srinagar, Cherat, one and a half; Peshawar one; Parbhani three quarters; Tinnevelly four; Kodaikanal one and a half.

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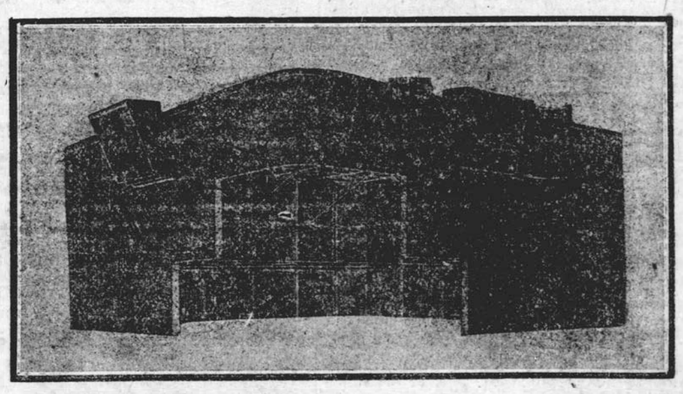

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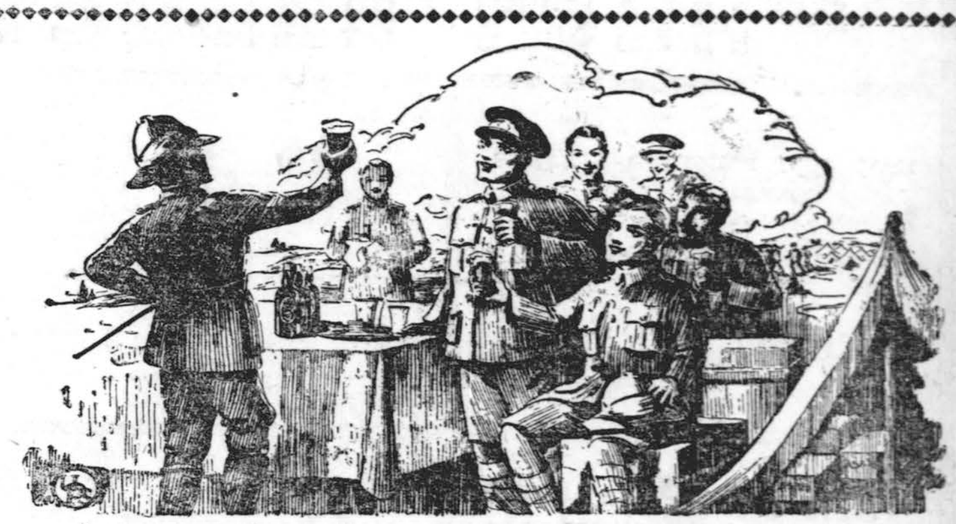

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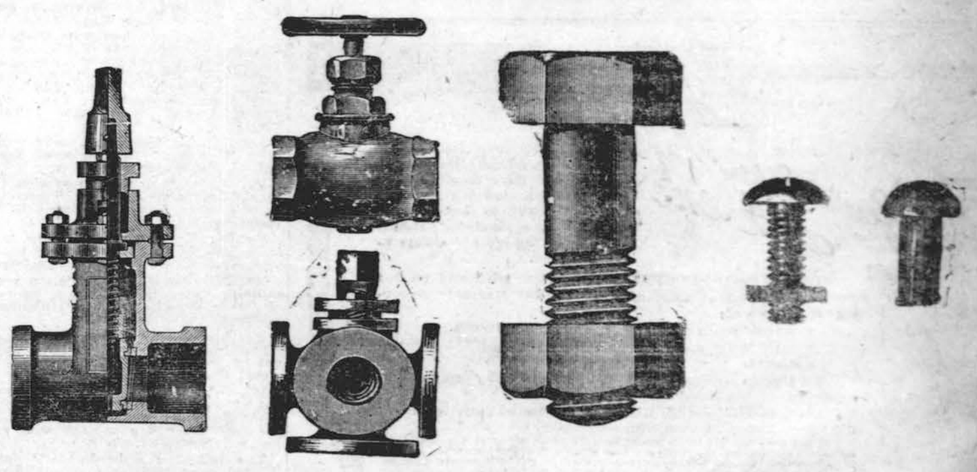

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